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THE

UNIVERSAL CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE

ON

LIFE AND WORK

(STOCKHOLM)

Minutes of the Meeting of the Continuation Committee

September 2–5, 1928

Prague, Czecho-Slovakia

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World Council of Churches
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The Continuation Committee
of the
Life and Work Conference

UNDER THE JOINT PRESIDENCY OF

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF WINCHESTER
PRÄSIDENT D. DR. H. KAPLER
HIS GRACE THE METROPOLITAN OF THYATEIRA
THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CONTINUATION COMMITTEE

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1929:
HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP GERMANOS

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1930:
THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D., LL.D.

CHAIRMAN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1929:
THE REV. S. PARKES CADMAN, D.D., LL.D.

Elected to serve until Jan. 1, 1930:
PRÄSIDENT D. DR. H. KAPLER.

GENERAL SECRETARY
DR. HENRY A. ATKINSON, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York

GENERAL SECRETARY FOR THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTE
REV. ADOLF KELLER, D.D., 19 rue de Candolle, Geneva

ASSOCIATE SECRETARIES
MISS LUCY GARDNER (Secretary, British Section)
pro. tem. c/o 41 Parliament Street, London, S.W.1

D. THEOL. E. STANGE (Secretary, European Section) (German)
Kassel-Wilhelmshöhe, Kirchstrasse 6, Germany

M. LE PASTEUR J. JÉZÉQUEL (Secretary, European Section)
3 rue Desrenaudes, Paris, XVII. (French)

ARCHIMANDRITE J. SCRIBAN (Secretary, Orthodox Section)
Strada Paris 20, Bucharest, Roumania

INTERNATIONAL CENTRAL OFFICE—
All communications to be addressed to—
PAUL H. STEELE, M.A.,
41 Parliament Street, S.W.1, London, England.

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Minutes of the Continuation Committee of the Life and Work Conference.

Opening Service.

ON Sunday, September 2nd, at 10 a.m., a Service for members of the Continuation Committee was held in the German Evangelical Church in Prague. His Grace Archbishop Germanos, Metropolitan of Thyateira, Chairman of the Committee for the year, preached the sermon. In referring to the principles accepted at Stockholm, he insisted on the duty of the Churches and of individuals to translate them into every department of life as the one essential condition of the coming of the Kingdom of Christ on earth.

First Session.

The Continuation Committee of the Stockholm Conference met in Prague in the hall on Slovenský Ostrov September 3, 1928, at 10 a.m., with His Grace the Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos, in the chair. Hymn 52 from Communio was sung. Prayer was offered by His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala.

The opening address was made by the Chairman. It is printed in the Appendix of these Minutes.

His Grace Archbishop Germanos announced that owing to the death of a near relative it was necessary for him to be excused from the meeting in order that he might leave for Germany, where the funeral was to take place. Dr. Cadman, the Chairman of the Executive Committee, took the chair in the absence of the President for the current year.

The roll of members was called, and after voting the seats of the various substitutes and visitors, the roll was declared to be as follows :—

Continental European Section.

Name	*Representing*
His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala	Sweden.
Dr. Victor Capesius	Austria.
Prof. Dr. F. Zilka	Czechoslovakia.
Bishop H. Ostenfeld	Denmark.
Bishop V. Ammundsen	,,
M. le Prof. Wilfred Monod	France.
M. le Pasteur J. Jézéquel	,,
M. le Pasteur E. Gounelle	,,
Bishop J. Kukk	Estonia.
President D. Dr. H. Kapler	Germany.
Prof. Dr. Deissmann	,,
Prälat D. Schoell	,,
Bishop D. Ihmels	,,
Reichsgerichtspräsident Dr. Simons	,,
Gen. Supt. D. Zoellner	,,
Prof. D. Titius	,,
D. Theol. E. Stange	,,
Prof. Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine	Holland.
Bishop L. Ravasz	Hungary.
Judge A. de Boer	,,
Probst W. Roseneek	Latvia.
Bishop Hognestad	Norway.
Prof. Dr. L. Brun	Norway.
Gen. Supt. D. Blau	Poland.
His Excellency Dr. Stephan von Ugron	Roumania.
Dr. Adolf Keller	Switzerland.
Prof. Dr. E. Choisy	,,
Bishop Küry	The Old Catholic Church.
Prof. Dr. Brilioth	Sweden.
Prof. Dr. E. Comba	Italy.
Oberkonsistorialrat D. Hosemann	Germany.
Oberkonsistorialrat D. Schreiber	,,
M. Georges Thélin	International Labour Office.
Mr. Basil Mathews	The Youth Commission.
Prof. Dr. Hinderer	The Christian Press Commission.
Rev. P. Sandegren	The Text Books Commission.
Dr. H. Schönfeld	International Research Bureau, Geneva.

Madame Simons.
Madame Jézéquel.
Madame Thélin.
Madame Ihmels.
Madame Zilka.

British Section.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
Rev. Charles Headley.
Rev. F. L. Wiseman.
Rev. John Mansie, Scotland.
Mrs. Woods.
Miss Lucy Gardner.
Sir Henry Lunn.
Mr. C. L. Wiseman.

The American Section.

Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
Dean Shailer Mathews.
Dr. Frederick Lynch.
Dr. William P. Merrill.
Dr. Charles S. Macfarland.
Mr. Fred B. Smith.
Dr. John A. Marquis.
Dr. Worth M. Tippy.
The Rev. W. van Kirk.
Bishop W. F. McDowell.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.
Mr. Ralph Brown.
Rev. Talbot Rogers.
Bishop Wade.

The Eastern Orthodox Section.

Name	*Representing*
His Grace the Archbishop Germanos, Metropolitan of Thyateira . .	The Œcumenical Patriarch.
His Beatitude the Metropolitan of Warsaw, Dionysius . . .	Poland.
Prof. Dr. S. Zankow . . .	Bulgaria.
Bishop of Znepole Dr. Paissij . .	Bulgaria.
Prof. Dr. H. Alivisatos . . .	Greece.
Archimandrite J. Scriban . . .	Roumania.
Prof. Dr. V. Ispir	Roumania.
Bishop Ireneus of Novisad . .	Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

Section V.

Dr. S. K. Datta . . . . India.

Invited Representatives of Youth.

The Rev. E. Porter Goff . . .	Britain.
Miss Iliescu	Roumania.
Miss Sugimori	Japan.
Miss Wilhjelm	Denmark.
Dr. Visser 't Hooft	Holland.
Mr. Schmidt	Germany.

Secretaries to Members.

Rev. J. Lindskog, D.D., Secretary to the Archbishop of Upsala.
Dr. Boehme—Secretary to Dr. Hinderer.
Mr. G. Rochitzky—Secretary to the Metropolitan of Warsaw.
Mr. Paul H. Steele—Secretary to Dr. Atkinson.

The late Professor Nordenskjöld.

The following minute regarding the death of Professor Nordenskjöld was read by His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala. Voted to make this minute a part of its official record :—

"The members of the Continuation Committee on Life and Work, gathered in Prague, express to Lady Nordenskjöld their sympathy because of the sudden death of our highly appreciated and deeply mourned fellow-worker and friend, her husband.

"Belonging to a noble family which has given to geographical research three famous explorers, of whom he was one, Otto Nordenskjöld cherished, besides his career as a geographer and an explorer, a deep and active zeal for the Christian life and faith. Already as a student he took an active part in religious associations. Our strivings for Christian co-operation in social and international affairs found in him a devoted and excellent fellow-worker.

"He has acted as Chairman of the Committee on Text-Books from its formation. The purity and the sympathetic modesty and unselfishness of his character made him dear to everyone who had the privilege of making his acquaintance. He forgot himself for the great object of our strivings ; he only demanded how he could best serve our sacred cause. His death means a real loss to our work. We thank God for what Professor Nordenskjöld has been and has achieved, and we express our heartfelt sympathy to Lady Nordenskjöld and other members of his family.

The late Bishop Motoda.

The minute regarding the death of Bishop Motoda was read by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester and adopted as follows :—

The members of the Continuation Committee desire to place on record their deep regret at the death of their friend and colleague, Bishop Motoda of Japan. They recall with thankful recollection his presence at the Stockholm Conference and his keen interest and participation in its deliberations.

They would express their true sympathy with the Church of which he was so distinguished a leader, and they hope that, in spite of this sad loss, the Stockholm Movement will command an ever increasing interest among the Christians of Japan.

The late Dr. McClymont.

One of the leaders in the Œcumenical Movement of the Churches, and among those who conceived of the possibility of a World Conference, was Dr. McClymont. He was present at Stockholm, and was deeply interested in every effort made by the Churches and the Committees to make effective the ideal for which the Life and Work Movement stands. He was honoured in his own country, and wielded a wide influence reaching far beyond his own land. Dr. McClymont died soon after the meeting in Winchester. In his death we have lost a real friend and a strong supporter. This Committee puts upon its minutes an expression of true appreciation of Dr. McClymont, and expresses its sympathy to his wife and the members of his church and associates in Great Britain.

The late Archpriest Tourkiewitch.

A minute regarding the death of Archpriest Tourkiewitch, of Poland, was read by the General Secretary, and adopted as follows :—

> One of the members of our body who was present at the meeting in Winchester, representing the Church of Poland, the Archpriest Benoit Tourkiewitch, died April 14, 1928. The Orthodox Church in Poland has lost in his person an eminent priest and teacher. His death is a personal loss to his collaborators and to the many friends who appreciated the spirit, the learning, and the talents which he so largely utilized for his Church. The International Christian Movement has lost also, in the person of the Archpriest Tourkiewitch, a convinced partisan who in his way was a most active member. The Continuation Committee extends its deep sympathy to the Church in Poland and to the many friends who mourn his loss.

The report of the General Secretary on the work of the year was presented to the Committee, and voted to be made a part of the Minutes. (See Appendix.)

A letter from Dr. Blau was read in which three matters were suggested for consideration by the Continuation Committee:

I.—The question of co-operation with the Theological Commission and the inclusion of the name of Dr. Schneider in the membership of the Commission. This matter was referred to Dr. Deissmann's Commission.

II.—The question of the representation of Poland on the Youth Commission.

III.—The question of organizing a Representative Board in each country.

(Both of these questions were referred to Miss Lucy Gardner for action.)

A letter from the Church Consistory of Kiel was read regarding the possibility and desirability of the Life and Work Movement establishing **a radio service** that can be used for disseminating the ideals of Stockholm. The letter and its contents were referred to the Press Commission for action.

That portion of the General Secretary's report regarding membership in the Fifth Section known as the "**Section Composed of the Churches in Other Lands,**" was read and adopted. Thus the Fifth Section is established. The Secretary was authorized to correspond with these various bodies, secure the names of the delegates and place them upon the roll of the Continuation Committee. The Secretary was also authorized to ask from this Fifth Section the nomination of someone who shall be considered as President of the Section.

It was **voted** to name the following persons as members of the **Nomination Committee** to report

the names of members to be added to the various Commissions and Committees :—

His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala.
Dr. Walter Simons.
Dr. Frederick Lynch.
Miss Lucy Gardner.
Archimandrite Scriban.

The Committee next turned its attention to the reports from the various Sections.

Dr. Kapler reported for the European Section, followed by the Archbishop of Upsala and Dr. Monod. These reports and those of other countries are printed as a part of the Appendix of these Minutes. The Report from the British Section was given by the Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester. In the absence of Archbishop Germanos, the report for the Eastern Orthodox Church was given by Professor Zankow.

The Chairman called attention to the devastation caused by the earthquake in Bulgaria. Dr. Macfarland added that Greece had also suffered. The Chairman thereupon requested that Dr. Macfarland prepare a resolution of sympathy that can be acted upon by the Committee, which is as follows :—

> This Committee records its deep sympathy with the people and Churches of Greece and Bulgaria and neighbouring lands which have been so grievously afflicted by the recent earthquake, and pledges its co-operation and help in the work of restitution.

After announcements the Committee adjourned to meet again at 3 P.M.

Second Session.

The Committee met at 3 P.M. with Dr. Cadman in the Chair. Hymn 22 from "Communio" was sung. Prayer was offered by Dr. Deissmann. The Report from the American Section was presented by Bishop William McDowell, and by vote was adopted.

The Report for the Orthodox Church of Poland was presented by His Beatitude the Metropolitan of Warsaw, through Mr. Rotchitzky. Minister Dr. Slotemaker de Bruine spoke for Holland, Mr. Mansie for Scotland, General Superintendent Dr. Blau for the Evangelical Church of Poland, and Dr. Choisy for Switzerland.

The Report of the Executive Committee was presented by the Chairman in the form of Minutes which were accepted, with certain emendations, and are printed in the Appendix.

Agreed that the recommendations embodied in the Minutes of the Executive Committee should be the subjects on the regular Agenda of this meeting.

Dr. Datta, representing India, and Sir Henry Lunn, of England, were introduced.

The Papal Encyclical.

At this point Dr. Deissmann raised the question regarding an answer to the Papal Encyclical, and asked permission to present his statement upon which the Executive Committee had taken action. A long debate followed, in which Dr. Thélin, Dr. Monod, Archimandrite Scriban, the Bishop of Winchester, the Archbishop of Upsala, and Dr. Garvie took part. **Voted** that the letter of Dr. Deissmann and its suggestions be referred to the Theological Commission, with the request that they prepare a statement on the aims and ideals of the Stockholm Movement, to be submitted to the Committee for its action at the meeting in 1929.

Meeting ordered to adjourn, to meet again at ten o'clock, Tuesday morning, September 4.

Prayer was offered by His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala.

Third Session.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman at 10 a.m. Hymn 14 from "Communio" was sung. Prayer was offered by the Bishop of Novisad.

The Report of the Institute Commission was received and adopted (see Appendix). Dr. Titius spoke first regarding the work of the year, and was followed by

Dr. Garvie, who especially emphasised the efforts of the Institute to co-operate in the research work of the International Missionary Council.

Dr. Keller gave his printed report as General Secretary of the International Social Institute. This report was adopted, and is circulated separately.

The Lord Bishop of Winchester commended the splendid service rendered by Dr. Keller and his organization and congratulated the Continuation Committee upon the establishment of this Institute, which, in his opinion, will become more and more the central activity for the Stockholm movement.

Dr. Tippy was introduced and reported for the Institute regarding further plans of the organization. This report was adopted (see Appendix).

Voted unanimously that a vote of thanks be tendered to Dr. Tippy, Dr. Johnson, and Dr. Macfarland, all representatives and officials of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, for the splendid service they have rendered on behalf of the International Institute.

The report of the Youth Commission was presented by Mr. Basil Mathews, the Chairman (see Appendix), and a book entitled "Youth and the Church," which is to be widely circulated through the Churches.

Voted to accept the report.

Attention was called to the fact that a number of young people had been invited to attend this meeting as the guests of the Committee. Dr. Visser 't Hooft, of Holland, now serving as one of the Y.M.C.A. secretaries in Geneva, Miss Iliescu, of Roumania, Miss Wilhjelm, of Denmark, and Miss Sugimori, of Japan, were introduced and made interesting and enthusiastic speeches to the Committee. Mr. Fred B. Smith thanked the Committee for bringing these young people, and stressed the importance of the work of this Commission. His statements were endorsed by Bishop McDowell.

The Report of the Commission of Theological Professors was given in English by Dr. Garvie on behalf of the Chairman, Dr. Deissmann. This report was adopted. (See Appendix.)

Dr. Deissmann said, in his speech, that owing to present duties it was difficult for him to continue as Chairman of the Commission ; therefore he tendered his resignation. Dr. Garvie expressed for the Committee its appreciation of the service Dr. Deissmann has rendered. He said it was hard to over-estimate the value of this service, and urged that Dr. Deissmann reconsider his decision. He stated that the work Dr. Deissmann is doing is so valuable that it would be almost an irreparable loss should he give it up at this time. These words of appreciation were followed by speeches of similar import by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala, Dr. Zankow and Dr. Cadman.

The report of the Press Commission was given by Dr. Hinderer and was adopted unanimously. Dr. Lynch spoke appreciatively of the work and its importance. (See Appendix.) He and Dr. Zoellner supported Dr. Hinderer's proposal to issue a message on ethics.

Voted to refer to the Theological Commission the matter of formulating a statement regarding the changing conditions under which the old moral standards are being abandoned. The General Secretary spoke of the importance of considering the secular press as well as the religious press in attempting to influence public opinion, and instanced as an important contribution the fact that all the leading newspapers in the world are giving more space than ever before to religious discussion. He said that Dr. Cadman was writing an article daily for a newspaper syndicate in America, and reaching approximately six million readers.

After announcements it was voted to adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, September 5.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Wiseman.

Fourth Session.

Meeting called to order by the Chairman, Dr. Cadman. Hymn 10 from "Communio" was sung. Bishop William F. McDowell, of Washington, lead in prayer.

The Chairman called on Mr. Schmidt, of Germany, who gave a short address. He was followed by

the Rev. E. Porter Goff, of Britain. Both of these represented the Youth Movement, and were invited to this meeting as guests by the Youth Commission.

The Review, "Stockholm."

Dr. Titius reported for the "International Review." He was followed by Dr. Garvie. Three numbers of the Review, "Stockholm," have been issued. Those who are responsible for it feel that it is in a position now where it will attract much more attention, and the subscription list can be increased materially. The members of the Committee were requested to co-operate in making the Review a success.

Text-Books Commission.

The report on Text-Bocks was given by Dr. Sandegren, who told of the work of the Committee under the leadership of Dr. Nordenskjöld, and of the publication of the two volumes under the direction of Dr. Carlgren, who took the place of Dr. Nordenskjöld after the latter's death. The Commission reported that it had exceeded its budget owing to the fact that Dr. Nordenskjöld had made arrangements which his untimely death prevented his carrying out.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "A Commission shall not issue any publication in the name of Life and Work without the previous sanction of the Continuation Committee, or, in an emergency, of the Executive Committee. To secure such sanction an indication must be given of the nature and the contents of the proposed volume as will enable the Executive Committee to advise the Continuation Committee whether an unconditional sanction shall at once be given, or the submission of the volume when completed to the Continuation or Executive Committee be required in such a way as may in each case be determined.
>
> "If no financial responsibility is involved, it shall be sufficient to secure the consent of the Chairman and of the General Secretary, who in cases of doubt shall refer the matter to the Executive Committee."

FINANCE.

The report of the Treasurer was read as follows :—

Accounts of Central Office. July 15, 1927—August 15, 1928.

Income.	£	s.	d.
July 15, 1927, in hand	320	18	10
Balance from America	1	6	9
Quotas from the Sections—			
For General Fund—			
Europe	200	0	0
America	200	0	0
Britain	200	0	0
For Institute—			
Europe	334	0	0
*America	300	0	0
Britain	335	0	0
Noel Buxton Trust	20	0	0
	£1,911	5	7

Expenditure.	£	s.	d.
Grants to Commissions	406	3	7
Grants to Institute Bureau	970	0	0
Printing and Stationery	255	2	3
Duplicating	26	10	4
Lighting and Heating	5	11	10
Telephone	10	19	3
Registration of Cable Address...	2	0	0
Typewriter on part exchange	6	13	0
Staff tips	0	7	6
Postage	14	8	9
Telegrams and Cables	3	16	0
Institute Bureau, gift from Noel Buxton Trust	20	0	0
Travelling...	6	16	11
Office incidentals ...	6	18	8
Reception at Lausanne	13	10	0
Annual Meeting—			
Farnham and Winchester	67	15	6
Petty Cash Balance	0	9	0
	1,817	2	7
Balance ...	94	3	0
	£1,911	5	7

* In addition, the American Section has paid the salary of the General Secretary of the Institute, Dr. Keller, and also all the expenses for salary and travel of Dr. Tippy. Dr. Shoenfield's expenses are paid by the German churches.

The report of the Finance Committee was presented by the Chairman, Dr. Stange. The report was as follows :—

I.—Budget for the Continuation Committee.

	Pounds sterling.
Theological Commission	100
Youth Commission	100
Text-Books Commission (to cover the deficit) ...	50
Press Commission	100
Extraordinary Expenditure	50
General Office Expenses	200
Total ...	600

II.—Budget, Social Institute.

	Francs.
Rent	3,500
Secretariat	7,000
Typists	13,200
Printing	7,000
Postage	2,000
Bureau Expenses	1,400
Translating	2,000
Telegrams and Telephones	600
Travel	2,800
General and Emergency Research Expenses ...	6,200
Expenses of Committees	4,300
	50,000

III.—Motions.

The Budget of the Continuation Committee is again to be provided in three equal shares by the European, British and American Sections. We hope that after the meeting of the Continuation Committee in Athens the 4th and 5th Groups will also share in the expenses of the entire work.

As in the previous year, the Budget for the Institute will be provided: three-fifths by the American Group and one-fifth each by the Continental and British Groups. That makes together for the fiscal year 1928–1929:—

	Pounds sterling.
For the European Group	600
„ British Group	600
„ American Group	1,400

It is proposed to transfer the amount for the Institute Commission and for the Sub-Committee for Co-operation with Labour in future to the Budget for the Social Institute.

The proposal of last year is renewed, namely, that the individual Commissions shall in good time prior to the meeting of the Continuation Committee render an account to the Treasurer and also to the President of the amounts allocated to them. Also, the Presidents of the Commissions have to provide the President of the

Finance Committee, before the next year s meeting, with an estimate of the expenses of their Commission for the following year.

IV.—Examination of Accounts.

The Account of the Treasurer has been examined, compared with the vouchers, and found correct.

For the Permanent Finance Committee.
The President,
(Signed) D. Stange.

Co-ordination Commission.

Following the suggestion and recommendation of the Executive Committee, it was voted to appoint a Commission with authority to study the whole question of co-ordination, with the possibility of a saving in money and personnel, as well as an increase in efficiency of the various allied international organizations that are now functioning in the same field. This Commission is as follows :

His Grace the Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos.
Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D.D.
The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.
D. Dr. Kapler.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, the General Secretary.
Dr. Adolf Keller.
Dr. Deissmann.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
Archimandrite Julius Scriban.
His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala.

This Committee was given power to co-opt other members and was also given power to co-operate with the Continuation Committee of Faith and Order, and in the event of this latter organization desiring to appoint a similar Committee for similar purposes, this Committee is authorized to arrange for a discussion of the subject in joint sessions.

The Committee next turned its attention to a discussion of ways and means for developing in a more perfect manner its work, not only within the Sections but within the individual nations. In this connection there was brought out the suggestion that there should be a closer relation to national Churches and local congregations, and that some form of committee or organization should be commended to the various Sections. The matter was brought before the Continuation Committee by Miss Gardner. It was **voted** that the report be adopted, and that each Section be urged to follow the suggestions made as far as possible.

After discussion it was **voted** to recommend to the various countries the holding of conferences in which shall be promoted the ideals of Stockholm.

It was **voted** that in the judgment of this Committee **another World Conference** similar to the one held in Stockholm should be prepared for, but that it should not be held prior to the year 1932, and possibly some years later. The Lord Bishop of Winchester said that probably the year 1935 would be considered the most appropriate by the majority of those interested.

Disarmament.

The Continuation Committee of Life and Work heartily supports the following resolution on Disarmament adopted on August 29 in this city by the Conference of the World Alliance: —

Considering that feelings of general uneasiness and insecurity are increasing rather than diminishing in measure as the States appear to falter before the problem of Disarmament or to be unable to solve it:

And considering that the disarmament of all countries "to a point consistent with national safety and the enforcement by common action of international obligations" as provided by the Covenant is an object which must be achieved if the catastrophe of another war is to be avoided:

And considering that the reduction and limitation of armaments imposed on certain countries by the treaties

of peace in 1919 was a measure intended to render possible a reduction of armaments in all countries and the fifty-five States which constitute the League of Nations are, therefore, formally pledged to bring about the general disarmament provided for in Article 8 of the Covenant:

And considering that these mutual undertakings place upon all the nations concerned obligations of a solemn and binding character:

And considering that even when the limitation of armaments has been brought about, it will be necessary to secure in every way the efficacy of this limitation:

And considering that it is equally necessary that all nations shall accept an universal system of compulsory arbitration or other judicial methods of settling international disputes:

This Conference, assembled at Prague in August, 1928, under the auspices of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches, appeals to the Christian Churches to bring before their people the foregoing considerations and to represent to them the solemn obligations that all nations, forming part of the League of Nations, are under to reduce and limit their armed forces as provided by the Covenant, and to accept an universal system whereby disputes shall be settled by peaceful judicial methods in lieu of war; and it calls upon the Churches to use their moral influence with the League of Nations and their respective governments to induce them to complete, with all despatch, the international arrangements necessary for this purpose.

The Conference earnestly requests the Churches to throw the weight of their educative influence and of their religious inspiration into supporting the idea that henceforth the peoples, by accepting the bonds of their fraternal unity and the mutual compacts of concerted collaboration, will renounce their claim to unrestricted right of action without regard to international obligations. The Churches of Jesus Christ must accept as their first obligation the commandment of their common Master: "Seek ye first the Kingdom of God."

A Stockholm Fellowship.

At Winchester in 1927 the question which occupied the attention of the Continuation Committee was that of strengthening the work inaugurated at Stockholm. It was resolved to hear at each annual meeting a report on the efforts which had been made in the case of one of the social categories to which the Universal Conference had addressed a moving appeal : industrials, professors, labour, young people . . . .

It is necessary to advance on the path of organization. In communion of thought with several members of the Continuation Committee the undersigned desire to ensure a wider diffusion of the message of Stockholm in our Churches which, too often, are still ignorant of it.

So long as Christianity has not heard and grasped the Message, this lack of understanding will paralyse our efforts to unite all disciples of Jesus Christ in the domain of practical Christianity and of a moral social gospel.

Our movement asks for missionaries. We propose, therefore, to the Continuation Committee to encourage the organization of a *Christian band of pioneers* to which those who discern in the teaching of Jesus Christ the true solution of the problems raised by the modern world would enrol. These "companions" would undertake themselves to put into practice the principles of the Message, and to encourage the application of them in their own circle by helping others to follow this path. Finally, they would, by all means in their power, lend effective support to the new Institute.

In working to organize the Institute we have realized to what extent the Stockholm Movement needs, not only this specialized organism, but also a collectivity sympathetic to the ideal which we represent and ready to support it and render it effective.

We do not suggest that a vast and complicated organization be set up. We wish to begin very simply through the intermediary of the present members of the Committee. These should endeavour to form groups among those who they know to be favourable to our cause. They would ask them to enrol in the ranks of the "friends," of the "auxiliaries," of the "companions" of Stockholm, and lay upon them the task of continuing the same propaganda in their own circle.

We should like to create in each country a group of "Life and Work," with an appointed secretary who would keep a list of these fellow-workers.

In England 1500 persons are enlisted as "companions" of Copec. They could easily be invited to affiliate themselves to the movement which we represent. The "companions" of Stockholm would receive the Bulletin of the Institute, and it is probable that they would agree to pay a modest subscription to cover the expenses of printing and correspondence.

The "companions" would obtain from the Institute certain directions and would give it their help, but, above all, they would represent a spiritual community. Their first aim would be to obtain, in the place in which they live, the carrying through of urgent reforms in conformity with the ideal of Stockholm. It would not be sought to increase as rapidly as possible the numbers of the adherents; the aim would rather be to establish this fraternity on a solid basis.

We are sure that many collaborators will joyfully support our effort if we know how to associate them with the task which is placed before us by the Master.

Lucy Gardner.	Elie Gounelle.	Alfred E. Garvie.
Wilfred Monod.	J. Jézéquel.	Arthur Titius.
J. E. Choisy.	Georges Thélin.	Adolf Keller.

Voted that the Continuation Committee receive this proposal with sympathy and recommend the general idea of securing as wide-spread interest and support for the movement as possible, but leaves each country to obtain the form in which the idea shall be realized.

Employers and Employed.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

> "As conflict is an evil and concord a good thing in all human relations, the Committee urges upon the Churches of all countries the necessity of supporting and furthering all sincere endeavours to bring about an increasing co-operation between employers and employed on the basis of equal justice to all concerned."

Alcoholism.

The following resolution was adopted:

"In accordance with the message of Stockholm in regard to the duty of the Churches to combat the evil of alcoholism, the Continuation Committee appeals to them to use their influence with the governments of their respective countries to secure the adoption by the League of Nations of the proposal that has been made by several countries that a Commission should be appointed to inquire into the international aspects of the drink question."

Gambling.

The following resolution was adopted:

"The Continuation Committee expresses its deep sympathy with the Swiss Churches regarding the moral peril threatened by the proposal again to legalize gambling in their country and their hearty support to their efforts to prevent the passing of this legislation. Recognizing that gambling is a growing evil in several countries it urges the Churches to give it serious attention in their own, with a view to united inquiry and action against it, and to request the League of Nations to place the question on the Agenda of its Social Department."

Voted that when the Secretary sends a resolution to the Churches, in the same letter he should request that they reply telling what action they propose to take to deal with the matters involved.

Voted that the Continuation Committee have presented to it each year a résumé by the Secretary of what has been done by the resolutions that were adopted at the preceding session of the Committee, and that all resolutions which in any way affect the work of other organizations should be officially transmitted to them.

Seamen's Welfare.

The following resolution regarding the Seamen's Institute and work for the welfare of sailors was adopted and transmitted to the Social Institute for its consideration:

"The Continuation Committee of the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work has learned with great satisfaction that the question of the welfare of seamen during their stay in port has been examined by a Sub-Committee of the United Maritime Commission of

the International Labour Office and elucidated by the submission of much important data.

In view of the great religious, moral and social importance of this question, the Continuation Committee addresses the following urgent appeal :

1. To the Churches and Seamen's Missions of those countries which are particularly interested in this question to communicate to the Social Institute in Geneva what they know of the actual conditions in the ports, and to submit to the Institute any suggestions they may have to make for their betterment.

2. To the Social Institute in Geneva to inform the different Churches and Seamen's Missions as to what has been and is being done in this matter by the International Labour Office, and also to devote its own serious attention to the question.

The Secretariat is requested to lay this Resolution before the International Labour Office."

Near East Relief.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"The Continuation Committee of the Stockholm Conference, in recognition of the fact that the Near East Relief, a philanthropic organization established for the specific purpose of aiding the distressed and poverty stricken people of the Near East during and following the World War ;

"And which has expended for relief purposes $110,000,000, most of which was contributed by Churches and Church people representing all creeds and Communions, saving thus more than a million lives in Bible lands ;

"And in view of the fact that its task is almost completed, commends to the Churches of all lands hearty co-operation in the efforts now being used by it to raise a sum of $6,000,000 with which it can complete its task."

The Secretary said that he had received from His Beatitude the Metropolitan of Warsaw, in Poland, an interesting comment on the work of the Committee by the Ukrainian Autocephalus Church, which is loyal to the Soviet Government. This comment is available for members of the Committee upon request.

Voted that the Chairman of each major Commission should be *ex officio* a member of the Executive Committee.

Dr. Stange reported that the Archbishop of Upsala, who at the Meeting of the Continuation Committee in Winchester had expressed his wish to resign the Chairmanship of the European Section because of his manifold other duties, and his remote residency, but who had, on the request of the European Section and other members of the Committee, promised to stay one year more, and on whose proposal the duties of the Presidency had been divided between himself and Dr. Kapler, has now resigned the Presidency of the European Section. On his proposal the European Section has elected Dr. H. Kapler its President and Bishop Ammundsen its first Vice-President, and Prof. Wilfred Monod its second Vice-President. In the absence of the Archbishop of Upsala, the Section then elected him its Honorary President.

The Report on Nominations was presented by His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala. His statement that Dr. Deissmann had withdrawn his resignation, and would continue as Chairman of the Commission of Theological Professors, was received with applause. On vote Dr. Martin Dibelius was made Associate Chairman of this Commission with Dr. Deissmann.

Voted that the report of the Nominating Committee be adopted, and that the names of Members Committees and Commissions should be printed in the Minutes.

Voted that a **Committee on modern life in relation to ethics** should be appointed. This matter was proposed by the Press Commission, and will be related to it as well as to the Youth Commission and the Commission of Theological Professors.

The Committee was granted the right to co-opt other members at their will.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted regarding **His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury** :—

> "The Continuation Committee of the Stockholm Conference on Life and Work desires cordially and respectfully to congratulate His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, one of the original Presidents of the Conference, on the three interesting events of

this year in his life: his attainment with unimpaired powers of mind and heart of his eightieth year, his golden wedding, and his distinguished occupancy of the See of Canterbury, one of the most conspicuous and influential positions in the Christian Church, for the unexampled period of twenty-five years.

"With gratitude to God it records its appreciation of his mental gifts, his strong and gracious personality, his wise counsel, his great influence, his unfailing interest in and devotion to all good causes, his invaluable service to the Anglican Church, and through it to the Church Universal and the Kingdom of God.

"THE COMMITTEE prays that years may be given to him and Mrs. Davidson to enjoy in their retirement the happy memories of a life so richly blessed of God."

(Signed) ARCHBISHOP GERMANOS, *President.*
HENRY A. ATKINSON, *General Secretary.*

A discussion followed regarding the place of the meeting of the Committee in 1929. The matter was referred to the Executive Committee for its action.

A vote of hearty thanks was moved by the Chair to the Church Federation of Czechoslovakia, the Churches and Church leaders of Prague, to the officials of the State, particularly Minister of Education and Culture Hodza, for their courtesy to the Committee, to Dr. and Mrs. Zilka for their efficient work in making successful this meeting of our Committee, to the Press and Pressmen, and to the staff who by their help have facilitated the work done by the Committee.

The Bishop of Winchester moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Dr. Cadman, for the efficient way in which he handled the Committee and helped to expedite its business.

A vote of sympathy was extended to His Grace the Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos, and the Committee expressed its regret at not having him present at this meeting.

With appropriate closing remarks by the Chairman the Committee stood adjourned.

The final benediction was pronounced by Dr. Zoellner.

End of Minutes.

APPENDIX.

THE CHAIRMAN'S OPENING ADDRESS.

My Brothers,

It is three years now since, obeying the voice of our Christian conscience in order to find a common meeting-place for the then isolated labours of our Churches for the coming of the Kingdom of God on earth, we hastened to the hospitable capital of Sweden, Stockholm. That meeting, at which we repeatedly felt the grace of God touching our hearts, drawing us nearer one to the other in common prayer and dispersing our doubts and hesitations, was at the same time a revelation and an emblem. It was a revelation because it furnished us with a fresh conception of our duties towards the work of God's edification to which we were called by His Grace, as humble collaborators. The narrow horizon to which our prospects seemed to be restricted has widened. It has been revealed to us that a field of activity for the powers given us by the grace of God does not only include the Churches in which we were born and bred, but the wider Christian body which spreads over all the globe. But Stockholm has also been for us an emblem; for, with the breath of this new revelation, a whole new programme of future activity has been connected with its name.

We have recognized that the many problems which occupy society to-day, moral, social, industrial and international, can only be reconciled to the spirit of Christ when all who are of Christ approach them "viribus unitis." There at Stockholm the covenant of union and collaboration was made of which the Christian world has such need. And we parted from each other as preachers of a new message to Christians, to be known in future as "Stockholm."

The seal of this union was the institution of this Continuation Committee, whose duty it was to pro-

pagate the principles accepted there among the Christian peoples; to kindle enthusiasm and to acquire fresh powers; and, secondly, to give a practical and permanent direction to the work which was the aim of the Conference. Three years have not yet passed, and the fire lighted at Stockholm has been carried to many lands of Christendom. An increasing influence of the Continuation Committee is to be observed in Europe and the East, as can be certified by whoever has travelled in these places.

This influence is not the same in all places, because it depends on the local conditions; where, however, the powers working for the predominance of the principles of our Conference have united together in an organized body, there its activity appears more effective and successful. But what interests us is that progress is noticed everywhere. The political, and still more the religious, press of the various Christian countries, as well as the daily press and magazines, which dwelt at length on the work of the Conference, now dedicate a large space to the following of the labours of the Continuation Committee.

A new literature has arisen around the idea of Stockholm, and the principles recognized there are continually spreading through books, public lectures and treatises. In many places the theological colleges, among the objects of their curriculum, have added the teaching on the aims and work of Stockholm. The seed has been sown, and by the blessing of God is growing. Let us pray to God that He may bring forth many more workers for the cultivation and propagation of this in the near future.

But this influence is not noticeable only among the members of those Churches which from the first greeted the initiative to call the Conference, and to this day take part in its work. With the power that Truth always possesses, the idea of Stockholm has begun to permeate those ranks also which had at first taken up a negative attitude towards the Conference. The practical programme of Stockholm, which is to combine the spiritual forces of all the Churches towards a common co-operation for the Christian ideals, found an echo also among the members of the great Roman Church. Its daily as well

as its periodical press reported at length the happenings at Stockholm, and explained the message of the Conference, and now follows, not without sympathy, the labours of the Continuation Committee. The press acted thus in response to the public opinion of Roman Catholicism, which desired to be informed as fully as possible about this new movement. And this interest existed, it appears, among the clergy who, resenting the abstention imposed upon them from high quarters, asked permission to take part in the labours of our and similar conferences and movements. The veto put on such a co-operation from the Collegium Sacrum, and the Papal Encyclical Mortalium Animos which followed, is a clear proof that the idea of Stockholm has its influence even among the ranks of the Roman Catholics. Let us pray and hope that the authorities of this Church will not be long in acknowledging the loss to the whole of Christendom by the abstention of the Roman Catholics from such an important work, and that they will allow their members to co-operate with us in the future.

Parallel with the propagation of the principles of the Stockholm Conference went the other work towards which the Continuation Committee turned its attention. This work is, as is well known, the Social Institute and the Bureau of Research. As a result of long deliberation and discussion it was decided in Berne, and received its final plan at Winchester last year. During this year the Institute was removed from Zürich to Geneva. The founding of the Institute filled a need of the Churches which was long evident. The isolated social work done in the various Churches should have the benefit of one Pan-Christian organization, and this Social Institute came to fill this want. Let this modest beginning not make us uneasy. "The beginning is the half of the whole," said the ancient Greeks. The very basis on which this is founded promises such a gradual evolution that in time it will become the precious centre to which the Churches will address themselves for guidance and help. But this evolution will only be successful when the thoughts of all of us turn to this newly-born, when we surround it with our love, when we dedicate to it our moral and material assistance. And besides this Institute

and its publication, the "Bulletin," there has appeared since the beginning of the year the great Review "Stockholm." It plans, so to speak, the scientific basis and justification of the practical object at which the Social Institute aims. This magazine is destined to concentrate in one co-operation all those who can, by scientific research and enlightenment of labour, assist to solve the social, industrial and moral problems of the world, and this research should assume a Christain form.

Whoever has followed the birth and development of magazines which have an international character, and are published in more than one tongue, are not ignorant of the difficulties which present themselves at the beginning of every such work. The development of the magazine hitherto gives many hopes of its future success. Knowing the energy of its first initiator, Professor Dr. Titius, and the zeal shown by his collaborators, Dr. Garvie, Dr. Keller, and Pasteur Gounelle, and the alacrity of the other members of its Committee, we have every reason to hope that the new magazine will continue to prosper, and will reach the desired maturity.

The fact that the Continuation Committee is presided over this year by a representative of the Orthodox Church makes it my duty to say a few words about the attitude of the Orthodox Church towards this mutual endeavour. I returned a little while ago from a long journey throughout the Near East, not only to fulfil a long cherished desire of my heart to pay reverence to the Holy Land, but in order also to become acquainted with the conditions obtaining in the Orthodox Churches there. Here I do not speak of all the Orthodox, because on this visit the Non-Greek Churches of the Balkans, Poland and Russia were not included. I had, during this visit, the opportunity of coming in contact with the heads of the Orthodox Churches, and the most distinguished theologians and clerics on the subjects of their internal ecclesiastical affairs, as well as their co-operation in our work.

I must admit that I found everywhere a great readiness for co-operation with us, and sorrow that the internal conditions in their own Church do not permit of a greater participation. They are obliged to have

their attention turned especially to their own internal affairs, which are many and very important. It is not only the drastic conditions produced by the Great War, and for the regulation of which all their strength both spiritual and temporal is needed, it is also the struggle which they have to carry on for their support against those who, taking advantage of these unfortunate conditions, are trying to sow discord among their members, to break their unity and tear their flock from them. Some venerable prelates said to me, "You call us to join in a work, the aim of which we applaud most heartily; but how can we do so, in the conditions in which we find ourselves to-day? Please accept for the present our assurance that we are by your side, and accept also our warmest wishes that through the blessing of God your work shall wax strong." Other prelates of Churches which do not present the above sad view did not only confine themselves to expressing good wishes and approbation, but advanced still further. They expressed the opinion that, in order for such a work to succeed, it was necessary to form bodies which will bring together all those who think alike, and will by every means propagate more widely the ideas that Stockholm personifies to the people. The results which organizations with similar aims have given are a guarantee of the success of their proposals, which it is the duty of the Continuation Committee to study and then proceed to the relevant decisions. I should like to add to these something else. As long as the Orthodox Church, owing to its institution of several Autocephalous Churches, shows a decentralization which has not yet been healed by legislative means, that is to say, as long as the link has not yet been found to unite the partial Orthodox Churches, in such cases the proposal to form organizations will have this advantage also. From these bodies can come in time a Pan-Orthodox League, which through an Executive Committee shall direct the whole movement in such a way as to make their beneficent influence felt by the most remote Orthodox Churches.

On the other hand, I do not hesitate to say that the propagation of the ideas of Stockholm is somewhat delayed, and that a way must be found to meet this

delay. A more frequent visit to these countries by members of the Continuation Committee, the organization of future meetings of it on Orthodox soil, the sending of special envoys who will prepare for the work, and who will belong to the Orthodox Church, are things which must receive our consideration. Above all, you must not forget that the East is a world of its own and needs special care, if the ideas which constitute a common property in the West are to penetrate into the East. Let us only pray that the Orthodox Churches which are now subject to persecution may be redeemed as soon as possible from their bondage, so that they will be able to participate in such a work which is so agreeable to God.

My friends, we have met together here, on the one hand to review the work done last year by the Continuation Committee, and on the other to lay the basis of its further activities, and to take all those steps which are considered effective to its success. The Churches which we represent here, and the Christian people whom we desire to attract to our ideas, follow closely our labours, and await their achievement which shall be as abundant as possible. Let us show by our discussion and deliberations here that we have the full sense of responsibility which we have towards God and man, and let us give ourselves up to our work with zeal and devotion, and first of all with the conviction that "He which hath begun a good work in you will perform it" (*Phil.* i, 6). So be it.

REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

One of the tasks committed to the Secretariat was to complete the membership in this Committee. Through conference with leaders from the territory which is represented in the Fifth Section, arrangements have been made so that members of the Section may be officially named (see List of Members).

There have been four serious losses in our personnel: Professor Otto Nordenskjöld, Chairman of the Text-Books Commission; Bishop Motoda, of Japan; Dr. McClymont; and Archpriest Turkievitch. Appropriate memorials will be voted by the Committee.

The Social Institute with Bureau of Research.

A most notable advance this year is in the final establishment of the Social Institute with Bureau of Research at Geneva. A full report will be given by the Commission and by Dr. Keller. It is fitting in this place, however, to record the deep obligation of our Committee to M. Georges Thélin for his efficient service, and for the ability with which he has been able to co-ordinate the work of research with the International Labour Office. We are also under deep obligation to Dr. Worth M. Tippy, of New York, Secretary of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. His organization, by giving him leave of absence and providing the funds for his travel and maintenance in Europe, made it possible for him to give not only expert advice, but efficient service in working out a plan for the development of the Institute and Bureau. We may now look upon this Institution as the centre of much of the social activity of the Stockholm Conference. As time goes on, many of the larger interests connected with Life and Work will group themselves about this Institute, and thus it will express in concrete form the hopes and ideals that were in the hearts of all who were present at Stockholm. The Institute and Bureau of Research will need larger financial help, and some agreement must be reached by which the funds necessary can be secured for a period of years so that there will be no uncertainty regarding the future of the work. We are now committed to a serious enterprise, with new offices and a staff that must be paid from week to week. The question involved in its support must be seriously considered, and the Continuation Committee must agree upon a plan as the basis of its future work.

Finance.

The Treasurer's report will show that the funds have been paid in full for the maintenance of the general work of the Committee, each Section paying the share agreed upon. For the work of the Institute it was agreed that the European Section should pay one-fifth, the British

Section one-fifth, and the American Section three-fifths of the budget adopted at Winchester. The European and the British Sections have paid their quota in full. The American Section has paid more than its quota in the services of the General Secretary, and in paying all the expenses of Dr. Tippy, who came as the special representative of the Federal Council, the American body responsible for the work of the Institute. In addition to this the American Section has paid into the Treasury $1500, which provides for all expenses of the Institute up to September 1st, so that the Institute will close its fiscal year with all bills paid, but with no balance in the Treasury.

I recommend that a Committee be appointed with representatives from all the sections, and that the whole matter of finance be referred to it; also, that a report be made to the Committee embodying not only a budget adequate for the total needs of the Committee and Commissions, but for the Institute as well, and that some proposal for securing this money be brought before the Continuation Committee for its consideration.

"Stockholm."

The third issue of the Review, "Stockholm," has appeared, and has been received very favourably. There are serious problems relating to the difficulties of the printing in three languages and distribution throughout the world. The deficit for the Review this year has been underwritten by the Continental European Section. For next year it has been assumed by the American Section, and for the following year, 1930, by the British Section. Inasmuch as these obligations will have to be met by the same groups who are responsible for the actual operation of the Committee and its various agencies, it would seem wise at this time to refer to the Committee on Finance the whole question of expenses for the Review, with instructions to apportion these sums required as a part of the general budget. If this is done, then in addition to the regular proportion for each Section the pledges given at Winchester by the

American and British Sections can be recognized as a just addition to their obligations.

Publications and Publicity.

The Bulletin issued by the Institute and other publications are valuable, but it is only fair to say that up to now, like most of other things done by the Committee, they are experimental. The Institute will probably need a Bulletin of a little different character from that now published, and the Committee itself will need to consider the question as to how far its activities can be reported through regular channels under its own control. There are in the field to-day a number of journals and magazines covering the same subjects and appealing for the same purposes, and claiming as their clientèle the same groups of individuals in each country. A Committee should be appointed to consider the whole question of publication, and bring before the meeting of the Continuation Committee a report that can be made the basis of procedure for all printing, publication and publicity connected with the Continuation Committee and all its agencies.

The Commissions.

All the Commissions have met during the year, and notable reports will be put before us for our consideration. The Youth Commission has produced a volume that will be of the greatest value to the Churches of the world. A monument of the work done by Dr. Nordenskjöld is the report on Text-Books. Dr. Deissmánn brings to us a wealth of information and suggestions in his report of the Commission of Theological Professors. The conference at Eisenach made a definite advance over the one held in Canterbury last year. The work of these Commissions has come to be recognized as a most important adjunct to the international co-operation of the Churches.

The Papal Encyclical.

During the year there have been a number of noteworthy happenings which have affected the Stockholm movement or have grown out of it. The first matter of

importance is the issuance by the Pope on January 17 of an encyclical letter in which the members of the Roman Catholic Church are forbidden to join with other Christians in any movement which aims to bring the Churches together, even for so good an object as to relieve human distress and to improve living conditions. The letter is full and convincing, and while it is not aimed directly at the Stockholm movement, it includes it by implication in its sweeping terms. This letter need not disturb those of us who are interested in the work of the Continuation Committee. It is the success of Stockholm, not its failure, that has helped to give rise to the necessity which the Pope has felt for issuing this document. It has been felt by many that some answer should be made to the letter; in fact, many able leaders in the Protestant Churches have answered it, but inasmuch as it deals primarily with the question of the reunion of the Churches, it would seem that the suggestion that the answer be left to the Continuation Committee of the Lausanne Conference, if any formal answer is to be made at all, is a wise one for our Committee to follow. There can be no quarrel with Rome, no matter how short-sighted we may think she has been in issuing such a document. It is the father of his Church admonishing his own children, and if it is short-sighted and out of harmony with our times, it is for the family and not for outsiders to correct the error.

The Jerusalem Conference.

In another field the other outstanding event was the Jerusalem Missionary Conference which was held during Easter time on the spot that is sacred to Jews, Christians, and Moslems alike. Here some two hundred representatives and friends of Christian Missions met to discuss the foreign problems of the Church. It was interesting to see the new view-point that emerged in this meeting. Social, industrial, and racial problems were those that weighed heaviest upon the hearts and minds of its members. The Nationalist movement in every land was recognized and fairly met. The Church of China, the Church of India, the Church of Corea, the Church of

Japan are now recognized as component parts of world Christianity. Missionary work undertaken in any one of these lands, it was agreed, shall now be under the direction of the Church in that land ; therefore, the Jerusalem Conference made it clear that just as industrial and social problems are world-wide, and must be met on a world-wide basis, so we must realize, in recognizing the Church as a world-wide institution, that there is no longer any foreign missionary problem, but a world-wide mission problem, and that if it is to be met adequately it must be met on the basis of the widest possible co-operation between the various units which make up the Church of Christ in this world.

It is therefore logical that, with these interests to the front and with these agreements, there should be established a Bureau of Research to serve the missionary interests of the world-wide Church. Your secretary was present, as well as Dr. Sandegren, who represented Archbishop Söderblom in the meeting. We were accorded every courtesy, and had an opportunity to present the cause of Stockholm. Happily, since the agreement to establish this Bureau, an arrangement has been made by which there will be close co-operation and collaboration between our Social Institute and Bureau of Research and this new Bureau that is to be established by the International Missionary Council.

Co-operation with other Organizations.

This Committee does not think of itself as a great holding company, nor as a supreme co-ordinating agency, but in the very nature of the case it ought to bring together gradually the Churches and Church agencies, and as it succeeds in its own work it will draw to itself through a proper co-operative spirit all the agencies that are functioning in the same field.

The fact that there are four or five organizations whose personnel is practically the same as that of this Committee, but which are interested in slightly different causes, makes it imperative that we consider the question of some co-ordination with the possible hope of bringing about an amalgamation and unity in structure and pro-

gramme. In this field there is this Continuation Committee, the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, the Central European Bureau of Relief, and in addition there is the work of the Institute and Bureau of Research, the publication of "Stockholm," and the activities of the various Commissions set up at Stockholm. By co-ordinating all these agencies under the Continuation Committee, and giving to it a wider authority for counsel and review, it is possible to save time and expense and to secure greater efficiency in administration and effectiveness in the out-reach of the work of all. There are many problems to be considered in establishing such a relationship. The World Alliance, for instance, is one of the best organized world agencies of the Churches. Its International Committee, its National Councils, its central machinery, give it a pre-eminence and a standing that cannot be jeopardised at the present time by any careless experimentation. If this organization is to be brought into organic action with the Continuation Committee of Life and Work it must be upon a basis which will recognise the autonomy of the Alliance. What is true of this organization is true also of the Central European Bureau of Relief. This agency has, in the very nature of the case up to the present time, been effective as an emergency organization. The emergency has passed, and while there are still great needs for help, these can be met better through a regularized organ of the Churches than through an emergency committee. The parallel is found in the development of the Red Cross. In times of special stress and need relief committees may render efficient service. The International Red Cross, however, is carrying on a work of relief which continues from year to year. As time has gone on it has gained the confidence of people in all countries. Its workers have, through experience, become expert in giving relief, and now a great deal of the time of this organization is spent in making studies of areas where relief may be needed and, by furnishing the necessary means, it is able to prevent the need of emergency calls later on. Within itself it gathers up all the agencies that would have been looked to for special help in times of stress. For instance, in a disaster such as the Smyrna

fire or the Mississippi flood the Red Cross is prepared, and in a few hours its machinery begins to operate, and relief is given. The Central Bureau of the Churches may become the great relief organization for the Churches of the world. By being brought into relationship with the Continuation Committee this whole question of relief and help can be so related to the scientific studies carried on through the Social Institute that it will become in time one of the most efficient and helpful agencies in the life of the Church, and through its efficiency there will be not only a saving in money, but an increase on the part of the Churches and the Church organizations. Again, the Central Bureau is so well established, so thoroughly organized, that whatever adjustment is made, full recognition must be given to its autonomy, and while it would be a part of the general organization, at the same time it would have freedom of action. What is true of these two organizations should be demanded as a right for the Social Institute, and the publication of the magazine "Stockholm." Changes and amalgamation such as here suggested cannot be brought about by a mere decision of Committee, nor by a vote of an assembly. A committee should be appointed to make a study of the whole question, with instructions to bring before this Committee at its meeting in 1929 a well considered report on the whole subject. This report can then be studied carefully and thoughtfully, and when action is taken it will be such as will commend itself, not only to the Churches, but to those individuals who are responsible for the maintenance of these various agencies.

Activities of the Secretariat.

During the year your secretary has travelled extensively in the interest of the general work, and has had an opportunity of talking with the leaders in many countries. Practically every one of the European countries has been visited, and three months were spent in Egypt and other countries of the Near East.

The other members of the Secretariat have been active in the service of the Committee. Miss Gardner

made three visits to Geneva, and gave splendid aid in the establishment of the Institute and Bureau of Research, and in helping with the work of the Youth Commission Dr. Stange has kept in close touch with the Churches in the German-speaking countries, has done a great deal of work in translating the minutes, notices, pamphlets, and other periodicals, and has secured effective co-operation on the part of his own Churches. Pastor Jézéquel has likewise kept in touch with the Churches in the Latin-speaking countries. He made an extensive tour in the Balkans, another in Italy, and still a third through Spain and Portugal. During the early summer Miss Gardner, Dr. Stange and M. Jézéquel met for a conference in Paris. Scattered as the members of the Secretariat are it is impossible to delimit the responsibilities and carry on the work in the same methodical way as though they were housed under one roof, but through the esprit de corps which has developed a remarkable degree of co-operative effort is being secured.

The Life and Work movement is so well known that "Stockholm" has become the synonym of a definite type of work on the part of the Churches. The one weak place in our organization at the present time is in the individual nations. The Stockholm movement as such has not been made a part of the machinery or the life of the Churches. There are Church Federations, various committees and activities, but up to now there has been created no responsible body to which this Committee can turn in any particular country, and be sure that that body would respond in an authoritative and in an effective manner. The American Section is trying to work out some such plan at the present time. The British Section has also under way a plan for a more effective organization. Miss Gardner has a plan to suggest to the Committee for the development of a Fellowship. We need to give special consideration to these suggestions, and as rapidly as possible develop such an organization within each of the nations in the several Sections that, when any decision is taken by this Committee, it can be referred back to the national body for consideration and action. It will be only as we develop such national bodies that we will be able to

make the fullest use of the influence and enthusiasm of our central movement. A World Committee may suggest, but only as these suggestions are made effective in the life of the local Church will any permanent good be accomplished.

Meetings of Committee.

Under the general agreement at Stockholm the conference this year should have been held within the territory of the Eastern Orthodox Church. This seemed impracticable, and upon consultation it was thought wise to change the place of meeting to Prague. In 1929, under this same rule, the meeting would be held in America. Owing to the expense of bringing the Committee together at such distance, it may seem wise to meet next year at some point in the area of the Eastern Orthodox Church. If this is done then the American Section will ask the privilege of arranging for a meeting in America, which will bring together not only the members of the Committee but other agencies of the Church. The American Section feels that the distinguished visitors who would come from such long distances should be given an opportunity for a more extended service than simply that involved in a Committee meeting, and the people of America should be given the opportunity of hearing the men and women who would come from other lands. If agreeable to the Committee, the General Secretary will seek to secure from the American Section an invitation and a plan for some conference to convene in the United States in connection with the sessions of this Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

General Secretary.

REPORTS OF 1927-28.

Germany. By Dr. H. Kapler.

In Germany a further increase of interest in the work of the Stockholm Conference can be recorded. The German Evangelical Church Federation, which has included this work among its official tasks, has regularly occupied itself with it at its sessions. Both the religious and political press have published reports, not only on the meeting of the Continuation Committee at Winchester, but also on the activities of its Commissions. This is the case in particular in respect to the Commissions for the Institute, the Œcumenical Co-operation of Theologians and the Christian Press. Without anticipating the reports of the Presidents of these Commissions, I may say that the Second British-German Theologian Conference on the Wartburg in August 1928, organised by the Theologian Commission, to which, at its first meeting on German soil, I brought the greetings of the Church Federation, was, according to the-unanimous judgment of all who took part, most successful. The First International Christian Press Conference, held within the compass of the "Pressa" at Cologne on 20–21 August, 1928, with its meeting (at which some 4000 persons were present) with addresses on the Apostolate of the Press, turned out to be the greatest public demonstration which the Continuation Committee has experienced since Stockholm. Widespread attention was also directed to the Stockholm Conference by the fact that the publishers of the review "Stockholm," which appeared in Göttingen in January, made an extraordinarily active propaganda for it. The Church Federation has asked the authorities of the National Churches to contribute to the spread of the journal by taking it themselves, and also by mentioning it in their official gazettes. It is particularly satisfactory that in the Christian Labour and Women's movements great value is attached to invitations to contribute to the review. The Bulletin is sent to over 500 persons

(Church Alliances, Church Governments, Evangelical Pastors' Seminaries, Universities, Theological and Scientific Press, Ministers engaged in social work, Free Evangelical Labour Organizations). Three German representatives were present at the opening of the Institute in Geneva. The sending of the first German scientific collaborator, the theologian, Dr. sc. pol. Hans Schönfeld, was carefully prepared for by an investigation trip to Geneva on the part of the President of the Social Committee of the Church Federation, Prelate D. Dr. Schoell (Stuttgart). To be correspondents of the Institute the Church Federation appointed 40 distinguished persons engaged in theoretical and practical social work, industry, commerce and agriculture. These have been asked to send their reports direct to Geneva, and at the same time two copies to the Church Federation. The Federation will forward a copy to the Social Committee of the Conference of German Evangelical Labour Organizations, which comprises representatives of all the free organizations working in the social field. The visits of Dr. Macfarland and Dr. Tippy (New York) in Berlin had also a very good effect. Their lectures, to which the Theological Faculty of the University and the General Superintendents of Berlin had issued invitations, and also their visits in authoritative quarters, did much good to promote understanding for the Stockholm Conference. Expenses have, however, considerably increased. The contributions of the Church Federation for the Stockholm work amounted to over Mk. 20,000 last year, a sum which, in view of the needs at home of the German Churches on the one hand, and on the other hand of their limited means, must notwithstanding be regarded as substantial. It is therefore extremely desirable to avoid a further considerable increase of financial needs.

To sum up, I may say finally in regard to the development of the Stockholm movement in Germany: In Germany there is a most satisfactory growth of understanding for the symbolical word "Stockholm," whose meaning was interpreted at Eisenach: the awakening of Christendom, acknowledgment of the Gospel, the carrying out of the Gospel in the life of the community.

Britain.

By the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of Winchester.

There is nothing remarkable or sensational to report. The very number and extent of similar movements, in the Churches and outside them, is itself a difficulty in concentrating attention on "Life and Work." None the less, a very significant step has been taken which, it is hoped, will link "Stockholm" more definitely and closely to the two movements of a like character in Great Britain. This is the scheme which has been formulated for the co-ordination of the Christian Social work of the Churches by means of a Council in which the Churches and any other bodies concerned will be officially represented. This scheme, though it has been thought out and approved by representatives of the Churches, has not yet been officially submitted to the Churches, but there is no reason to doubt that it will be accepted. Our hope is that, on the international side, the British Section of the Continuation Committee will be a connecting link between this representative Council and the "Stockholm" movement, and that thus the connection between the two will be both close and permanent.

Orthodox Section. By Prof. Zankow.

1. In the Orthodox countries of the East, the first step has been propaganda for the ideas of Life and Work, which has been carried on by means of the written and spoken word. For this purpose special meetings have been organized, newspaper articles and special pamphlets published, and even journals with a Social-Christian tendency maintained.

2. This propaganda work has a double character according to the special conditions in the Orthodox East. As nearly all the South-Eastern Orthodox countries are agricultural countries, the endeavours of the Churches and of individual Christians are directed towards consolidating those conditions in the country which are just and for the good of the people (as is the

case in Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece), or to aim at developing them in a satisfactory manner in accordance with the principles of Christian justice (as in the case of Roumania and Poland). Real Social-Christian work among the workers is only at the stage of a modest beginning, because here industry is only at this stage. On the other hand, Social-Christian propaganda work has as its aim to develop among the intellectuals (who, particularly up to the outbreak of the war, were the disciples of Marx and therefore anti-Christian and anti-religious) the ideas of the Christian conception and treatment of social-economic and individual-moral life, and to shape them into creative forces.

What is particularly neccssary in the Orthodox East, as the Chairman mentioned in his address, is the organization of this work. It is true that there exist here and there special committees and circles which have taken up and carry on this work, but it is a matter of grave necessity that a broad and uniform organization should be established. Such an organization must be undertaken and supported by the Continuation Committee, and remain in constant contact with it. Wherever it appears possible and desirable this organization can be taken up and carried through by the Churches themselves. But in many places it will be found necessary that this organization should not have such a formal character. In this connection the suggestion of the General Secretary, Dr. Atkinson, regarding the formation of such national organizations is worthy of the warmest support.

America.

The American members of the Continuation Committee held a number of meetings during the year and were fortunate in having with them upon these occasions additional persons drawn from the group that attended the Stockholm Conference, as well as representatives from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

In America, as in other countries, there is more or less confusion and difficulty in establishing an efficient

body with which the Continuation Committee can deal, that is at the same time representative of the Churches, responsible for appointing the American members on the Continuation Committee, able to provide for the American quota of the International Budget, and carry out in the United States the tasks that are laid upon the American Section by vote of the Continuation Committee.

It was understood at Stockholm that the members appointed on the Continuation Committee should serve only until some means could be devised by which they or their successors should be selected or appointed by the Churches in the various countries. It is only fair to say, however, that following the minute passed in the Conference at Berne most of the American members of the Continuation Committee were approved or their election to the Committee sanctioned by the Communions which they represent, so that while the American members of the Continuation Committee cannot be said to be elected directly by the Churches, at the same time, with possibly two exceptions, they are the official representatives of their Communions, and as such may act with as much authority as any group is likely to be granted. It must be fully recognized that no thirteen persons selected out of the Church constituency of America can adequately represent all the Communions. The Federal Council of Churches is the most representative of any federated body, having in its membership twenty-six of the leading Communions of America.

At the end of the war new and heavy responsibilities were laid upon the Churches of America, and as there was no world organization such as the Stockholm Conference to which they could look for help and co-operation in order to meet these responsibilities, they naturally turned to the Federal Council. This body has proved itself to be most helpful, and through its Commission on Relations with Religious Bodies in Europe and its Commission on Relations with the Eastern Churches has rendered valuable service. The Federal Council was instrumental in establishing the Central Bureau of Relief, and although this organization now carries on its work independently, it is in a measure dependent upon the co-operation and help which the Federal Council gives,

including provision for secretarial oversight and office expenses.

With the creation of the Life and Work movement a new situation has developed in Europe, and while the American Section does not assume to speak for the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, that body will probably find this phase of its task completed in proportion as the Continuation Committee of Life and Work is able to project itself into the life of America.

There must be some effective organization in the United States that can adequately represent our Churches in their relation to those of other lands, and which will make this work its supreme task. The Federal Council cannot longer be charged with complete responsibility for this work, since it is essentially an American institution. Moreover, it is not completely representative of the American Evangelical Churches. Therefore, the American members of the Continuation Committee have under consideration a plan by which the "American Section of Life and Work" shall be reorganized and enlarged.

This body will be composed of three types of members. First, a group appointed by the Federal Council of the Churches; second, representatives from those Communions that are a part of the Life and Work movement, but are not constituent members of the Federal Council; and third, members at large elected by the American Section itself.

This body, when so constituted, will represent the total life of the Protestant Churches of America, and will elect from its personnel the members of the American Section of the Continuation Committee of the Stockholm Conference.

One of its tasks will be to make known in the United States the ideals and give effect to the work of the Stockholm Conference. To it all matters relating to the Churches outside America will be referred. It will, in effect, become the Œcumenical agency of the American Churches.

This new body should be very closely related to the Federal Council of the Churches, and it is hoped will be recognized by the Council as its Foreign Department.

We shall recommend the formation of such committees as may be needed :

I.—A Committee on Relation to Churches and Church Bodies in Europe.

II.—A Committee on Relations with Eastern Churches.

The Federal Council will be asked to merge with these committees of the American Section its two Commissions dealing with these interests.

For administrative purposes the American section of Life and Work will function through the Federal Council. It will be necessary for the American members of the Continuation Committee and a Committee appointed by the Federal Council to confer upon ways and means, and devise a plan by which the two organizations can function together. This plan must guard the complete autonomy of the American section of Life and Work, and at the same time it must be made to harmonize with the constitution and precedents established by the Federal Council itself.

At one of the meetings of the members of the American section a most important discussion took place regarding the question of the method of procedure in getting the work of the Stockholm Conference done in America until such time as this larger body could be created. It was pointed out by the General Secretary and other officials prominent in the Federal Council that, inasmuch as the Council has efficient departments of research and of social service, it would be unwise to duplicate these agencies. The American members of the Continuation Committee voted, therefore, to commit to the Federal Council's Commission on Social Service and its Bureau of Research the question of relationships and functions in connection with the International Social Institute and Bureau of Research at Geneva. Inasmuch as the Secretary of the Institute is also the Secretary of the European Bureau of Relief, and as his services are made possible primarily by the Federal Council, it was logical that this arrangement should be consummated. The plan has worked well, and last year

Dr. Johnson's visit was helpful in clearing the ground for the establishment of these international institutions, and, as will be reported in this meeting, Dr. Tippy has rendered splendid service in establishing the Institute and Bureau of Research, and has been of great value in providing it not only with a programme, but with the practical means of making possible its proper functioning. The General Secretary, Dr. Macfarland, made a rapid but much appreciated trip through Europe in April and May, and met with the Institute Commission in Geneva.

This plan accords with those proposals put forward in the Agenda at this meeting of the Continuation Committee in each country with authority enough to make its work effective and representative of the Churches in the broadest sense of the word. A plan will also be proposed for co-ordinating the international bodies that are working more or less in the same field.

Those of us intimately related to the work of the Continuation Committee of the Stockholm Conference, and who know in detail not only the history but the present situation of the Churches of Europe as well as of America, feel assured that large results can be brought about by a better co-ordination of the work of Churches throughout the world.

A request has been received by the American members of the Continuation Committee from the President and General Secretary of the Federal Council asking them to invite the Continuation Committee to appoint a deputation or a committee to attend its quadrennial meeting to be held in December of this year at Rochester, New York, and which will mark its twentieth anniversary.

The American members take pleasure in presenting this invitation, and trust that it will be accepted.

The Polish Orthodox Church. By Mr. Rochitzky.

In the name of His Eminence the Metropolitan Dionysius I have to say a few words regarding the present position of the propaganda for the ideas of the Stockholm Movement in the Polish Orthodox Church. As this Church is not yet fully organized in the new

State, it is very difficult for it to extend the social work of the Stockholm Conference. We must limit our activities to printed propaganda of the ideas of Stockholm. The most valuable means is our official journal "Woskresnoye Ichtenye," that is, "Sunday Reading," published by the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Church in Poland. In 1927 and 1928, as in former years, several articles on the Conference of Winchester and the Stockholm Movement were printed in it. Most of them were written by the late Archpriest Tourkewitch, who himself was present at Stockholm. His Eminence himself gave a special lecture on the aims of the Stockholm Conference and its Continuation Committee last month during the sessions of the Metropolitan Council, in which the laymen, as well as the clergy of the Orthodox Church in Poland, took part. As "Sunday Reading" appears in the Russian language and circulates in all parts of the world, all who can read Russian and who, owing to their ignorance of international languages, cannot acquaint themselves with the Stockholm literature, learn of the work of the Stockholm Conference from our journal, and are beginning to value it and show their interest in it. Thanks to our publications the Orthodox Church in Soviet Russia, whose relations with the other Orthodox Churches is very restricted and even impossible, can also learn of the Stockholm Conference and its Continuation Committee—the Berne, Winchester and Prague Conferences, and give expression to their thoughts and feelings about the whole movement. We have an example in an article in the official organ of the Ukrainian New-Synodal Church "Oukrainsky Prawoslawny Blagowisnyk," that is, "Ukrainian Church Message," which appears in Kcharkov. We submitted the French translation of this article to the Continuation Committee.

The Evangelical Church in Poland. By Dr. Blau.

The Stockholm Movement in our country arouses interest. Owing to the preponderance of Catholic influence the daily papers do not say very much about it. The Evangelical Church Press, on the other hand, takes notice of its development and activity. The "Bulletin"

and the periodical "Stockholm" are read by Church authorities and a few private persons. A larger propaganda for the ideas of Stockholm has not taken place. The social conditions within our country are very various. Large districts have only an agrarian population, and no industry worth mentioning; other places are industrial centres, and therefore face social problems on a large scale. The co-operation of the Evangelical leaders has made progress by the forming of the "Board of the Evangelical Churches in Poland."

Probably the representation of the Evangelical Churches of our land in the Continuation Committee for the future will be decided by this Board. The President of the Board for this year is Generalsuperintendent Bursche, of Warsaw. The Presidency changes every year.

Holland. By Prof. de Bruine.

We can be sure that half the spirit of Stockholm is living and working with energy in Holland. Church people are deeply convinced that the Gospel of God has to do with public life, politics, social affairs, economics, and therefore that there is a large and heavy task lying before the Churches. There is to be found a great deal of Christian work, Christian politics and Christian social endeavour. But, on the other hand, the spirit of Stockholm, with its tendency towards co-operation between the Churches for this aim and purpose, is not very strong in Holland. There is a great deai of that same Church people that cannot understand how Churches as such can co-operate. To say the truth we must emphasise, however, that there is a frequent co-operation of Christians belonging to different Churches for social and political work.

Scotland. By Rev. John Mansie.

Immediately after the Conference in 1925 we prepared a series of lantern slides to illustrate lectures on the work of the Conference. The slides included photographs of the leading delegates and of various incidents of the gathering. With the help of these a large number of

lectures on the Stockholm Conference were given in different parts of Scotland by several of the delegates.

For the last three years Scotland has had a very complete organization for giving effect to the resolutions passed at Stockholm and for the continuation of the work.

(1) We have a "Scottish Churches Council" composed of representatives of all the Protestant Churches. These are appointed by their own Churches. The Council deals with the very subjects which the Universal Christian Conference on Life and Work met to consider, and it is in a position to give an authoritative expression of the Christian mind of Scotland on matters of national and international import. Inasmuch as it deals with the questions of Life and Work, which are the common concern of all the Churches, it answers to the idea of the proposed National Councils.

(2) Each of the Presbyterian Churches has a Life and Work Committee appointed by its Assembly, and the Episcopal Church of Scotland has a Social Service Board. All these co-operate with one another. These, and the Assembly Committees on Youth and Temperance, deal with all the matters which have come before the Conference.

(3) Further, each Presbytery of the Presbyterian Churches has a Life and Work Committee dealing with these subjects as they affect their own localities, and all those Presbyterial Committees are in close and constant touch with the Committees of the Assembly. Our organization for carrying out the objects of the Conference is as complete as it can be.

But we have done more than organize machinery. After the Stockholm Conference the United Free Church planned a series of special Campaigns. We selected for the first Campaign a densely populated mining area. The other Churches gave us their hearty co-operation. We dealt with both the personal and the social aspects of religion. Leaflets, specially written for the Campaign, including one on the "Social Aims of the Church," were distributed to the number of half a million. About forty speakers, men and women, took part. We occupied Cinema Houses, Labour Halls, Churches and the Street

Corners. These Campaigns are now being carried on in other parts of the country.

One result of that first Campaign is that the Secretary of the Red Communists, one of our bitterest opponents at the start, is now a member of the Church and is doing voluntary open-air work as an evangelist.

Switzerland. By Dr. Choisy.

In Switzerland the work of Life and Work is done through the Federation of Protestant Churches, which has taken action against alcoholism and gambling. The Swiss Federation asked Dr. Keller to write a pamphlet on national and international co-operation of the Churches in Switzerland, and 7000 copies of this pamphlet have already been sold. This shows a growing interest for our work in German Switzerland. This is due entirely to the wonderful and intelligent work which has been done by Dr. Keller. A French edition is to be made by Professor Choisy.

MINUTES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee of the Life and Work Conference met in Hus House, Prague, Friday morning, August 31, at 10 a.m., with Dr. S. Parkes Cadman in the Chair.

The devotional services were conducted by His Grace the Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos. The roll was called and the following persons responded to their names:

His Grace the Metropolitan of Thyateira, Germanos.
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.
Dr. Adolf Keller.
His Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Upsala.
Dr. D. H. Kapler.
The Right Rev. Bishop Ammundsen.
The Rev. Principal Dr. A. E. Garvie.
The Right Rev Bishop L. Ravasz.
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod.
Archimandrite Julius Scriban.
Prof. Dr. Stefan Zankow.
The Right Rev. Bishop D. Ihmels.
Prälat Schoell.
Prof. Dr. J. Eugène Choisy.
Miss Lucy Gardner.
Dr. Erich Stange.
Prof. Dr. Francis Zilka.
M. le Pasteur Jules Jézéquel.
M. Georges Thélin.

It was **voted** that the following persons be asked to sit with the Committee and take part in its deliberations:

Professor Titius, Chairman of the Institute Commission.
Dr. Tippy, representing the Labour Sub-Committee of the Institute.
Dr. Hinderer, Chairman of the Press Commission.
Dr. Hosemann and Dr. Schreiber, as secretaries to Dr. Kapler.
Dr. Frederick Lynch, as substitute for Dr. Arthur J. Brown.
Dr. Brilioth, as Secretary of the Archbishop of Upsala.
Rev. Paul Sandegren, representing the Commission on Text-Books.

The Annual Report of the General Secretary was presented to the Committee and the recommendation regarding the **formation of the Fifth Section**—Churches in Other Lands—was discussed. It was unanimously **voted** that this arrangement be approved and referred to the Continuation Committee for adoption, and that the following bodies be recognized as the official agencies to appoint the members in the proportion as given below:

India.

Three members to be appointed by the National Christian Council of India, Burma and Ceylon.
Mr. S. K. Datta, delegated for the present meeting.

Japan.

Two members to be appointed by the National Christian Council of Japan.

China.

Two members to be appointed by the National Christian Council of China.

Latin America.

One member to be appointed by the Committee on Co-operation in Latin America.

Corea.

One member to be appointed by the National Christian Council of Corea.

Western Asia and Northern Africa.

One member to be appointed by the Council for Western Asia and Northern Africa.

The General Secretary presented the Agenda prepared for the meeting of the Continuation Committee. This was adopted by the Committee and made the basis of discussion.

Note was made of the deaths during the year of Professor Nordenskjöld, Bishop Motoda, Dr. McClymont and Archpriest Tourkiewitch.

Voted that memorials be prepared to be read before the Committee, by His Grace the Archbishop of Upsala regarding Professor Nordenskjöld, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester regarding Bishop Motoda, and that the Secretary present the minute written by the Metropolitan of Warsaw regarding Archpriest Tourkiewitch, and a minute regarding Dr. McClymont.

The Treasurer's Report was read, and referred to the Finance Committee for audit. It was **voted** to present this report, with the report of the Finance Committee, to the Continuation Committee.

Professor Titius and Dr. Garvie reported on the **International Review, "Stockholm."** Their report

and the two following were approved, and will be read before the Continuation Committee. Dr. Deissmann's report on the **Co-operation of Theological Professors** and the report of the **Text-Books Commission** made by Dr. Sandegren. The attention of the Executive Committee was called to the fact that this Commission had exceeded its appropriation by over £100. The financial report shows a deficit for the Commission's work for the year of 2543.80 Swedish kroner. In the discussion it developed that the Commission had been left, by the untimely death of Professor Nordenskjöld, without provision for paying this overdraft, and there being no way by which a fair adjustment of this account could be made except out of its own funds, it was **voted** that the same appropriation of £50 be made to this Commission for its work for the year 1929, with the understanding that this money so appropriated may be used to apply on deficit. This action is the same as that which has been taken by the World Alliance, which is jointly responsible for the work of the Commission.

The general question of the work of all the Commissions was discussed at length, and a committee, composed of the Lord Bishop of Winchester and Dr. Garvie, was appointed to draw up a resolution effecting this matter, which is to be presented to the Continuation Committee for action.

The report made by Miss Lucy Gardner for the **Youth Commission**, and the report of the **Christian Press Commission**, were presented and on vote were recommended to be read before the Continuation Committee for consideration.

Upon the recommendation embodied in the General Secretary's report, it was **voted** to appoint a Commission with authority to study the **whole question of the coordination of those international agencies** of the Churches now functioning in the same field with a possibility of a saving in money and personnel, as well as an increase in the efficiency. This Committee to be named by general agreement and upon vote of the Continuation Committee.

The Committee adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

3 p.m.

The Committee was called to order by the Chairman, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.

Report of the Committee on Relations to Other Bodies was presented, and voted to be presented to the Continuation Committee.

Under the question of Publicity and Publications, it was **voted** that the whole matter be referred to the Continuation Committee for discussion and action.

The question of the proposal for holding another Conference was brought up, and after a long discussion it was agreed that the Executive Committee should recommend to the Continuation Committee that in its judgment **another World Conference** similar to the one held in Stockholm should be prepared for, but that it should not be held prior to the year 1932, with the possibility of it being held some years later.

It was **voted** to recommend to the Continuation Committee that a **Committee on Nominations** be appointed early in its deliberations, and that it report the names of members to be added to the various Committees and Commissions, together with additional members and substitutes in the Continuation Committee itself.

The question of the meeting of the Continuation Committee for 1929 was discussed. The General Secretary stated that for weighty reasons it was deemed wise to hold the meeting this year at Prague. Under ordinary circumstances the meeting next year would be held in America. He suggested that the members of the Committee recommend that it be held somewhere in the territory of the Eastern Orthodox Church. It was **voted** that this suggestion be put before the Continuation Committee, with the recommendation that, if possible, the meeting be held in Athens late in September.

The General Secretary presented a suggestion that had been received from Dr. Kapler, Dr. Deissmann and Archbishop Germanos regarding the advisability of the Continuation Committee making some formal reply to **the Papal Encyclical**, "Mortalium Animos." Dr. Kapler read a statement from Dr. Deissmann, and stated that this request was made simply on behalf of his associ-

ates on the Committee, and not personally. A lengthy discussion followed, and finally it was **voted**, as Dr. Deissmann's letter was addressed to the Continuation Committee, it must come before that body, but with the recommendation that no action be taken. The Committee expressed the opinion that only a group of theologians competent to deal with the intricate questions involved could properly attempt an answer.

The meeting adjourned to meet Saturday morning, September 1st, at 10 a.m.

Saturday, September 1st, 10 a.m.

The meeting was called to order with Dr. Cadman in the Chair.

Hymn No. 20 was sung from the Communio. Prayer was offered by Archbishop Germanos.

The General Secretary presented a letter from Dr. Busé, together with the programme of **the Anti-Alcohol Conference** which was held in Antwerp in August of this year, also a letter from the secretary of that Association, requesting the Continuation Committee to take some action. Bishop Cannon, one of the signers of the Resolution, spoke favouring such action. It was pointed out by Dr. Garvie that it had been considered by the Institute Commission. On vote of the committee these letters and the whole problem were referred to the Institute Commission, with the request that they bring the matter in a Resolution before the Continuation Committee.

Dr. Choisy presented a memorandum from the Swiss Church Federation in regard to the attempt within Switzerland to change the law which now forbids **gambling**, urging that the matter be considered by the League of Nations. After discussion, it was decided that this was a matter affecting domestic affairs in Switzerland, but that it be referred to the Institute Commission with a request that such action as may be taken be recommended to the Continuation Committee.

The General Secretary presented the Resolution on Disarmament and the Multilateral Treaty as adopted by the World Alliance. It was **voted** that this resolution be presented to the Continuation Committee.

Dr. Titius read the report of the Institute Commission. Dr. Garvie and others spoke upon the report, and it was agreed that it should be adopted and be brought before the Continuation Committee.

Dr. Tippy was introduced to the Committee and made a short address followed by Dr. Schönfeld, representing the German Churches as a collaborator of the Institute.

Dr. Titius proposed that the Continuation Committee be asked to vote that at its next meeting there should be held some public meeting under the direction of the Institute Commission, at which some phase of the social question be discussed. This was agreed to, and will be brought before the Continuation Committee.

Dr. Keller presented his report as General Secretary of the Social Institute. It was agreed that this report should be brought before the Continuation Committee.

Dr. Stange presented the budget for 1928-29. This was discussed at length, and finally by vote it was agreed that this should be accepted and presented to the Continuation Committee for its adoption.

M. le Pasteur Gounelle, Chairman on the Commission on Labour, reported that plans were now being made to complete the personnel of this Commission. In the discussion it was suggested that this Commission be made a sub-committee of the Institute. This was referred to the Institute Commission with a request that a resolution on the subject be brought before the Continuation Committee.

As a special privilege, the American members, through the General Secretary, asked that a short resolution commending the Near East Relief in its campaign to complete its fund and finish its important task be drafted. This was adopted, and the General Secretary was asked to prepare a resolution that may be presented to the Continuation Committee.

The following resolution was submitted by the Commission on the Institute, and was endorsed and referred to the Continuation Committee for action :

> "The Commission of the International Christian Social Institute of Life and Work at Geneva urges

upon the Churches of the several countries the necessity to support and further the sincere endeavours to bring about an increasing co-operation between employers and employees on the basis of equal rights for all concerned."

Miss Lucy Gardner requested that the Continuation Committee be asked to take a vote authorizing the inclusion of the names of the Chairmen of the major Commissions in the membership of the Executive Committee. This was adopted, and referred to the Continuation Committee.

Announcements were made in regard to plans for the meetings. Prayer was offered by Dr. Garvie, and the Committee stood adjourned.

Wednesday, September 5.

The Executive Committee met at the Hotel Ambassador, Prague, on September 5, at 5 P.M., with the Chairman, Dr. Cadman, presiding. The following members were present:—

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester.
Dr. Henry A. Atkinson.
Dr. Adolf Keller.
His Grace the Most Rev. the Archbishop of Upsala.
Dr. D. H. Kapler.
The Right Reverend Bishop Ammundsen.
Dr. A. E. Garvie.
Dr. S. Parkes Cadman.
M. le Professeur Wilfred Monod.
The Right Rev. Bishop Ihmels.
Prälat Schoell.
Prof. Dr. J. Eugene Choisy.
Miss Lucy Gardner.
M. le Pasteur Jules Jézéquel.
M. Georges Thélin.
Sir Henry Lunn.
Pastor Paul Sandegren.
Dr. Hosemann.
Dr. Schreiber.
Bishop William F. McDowell.

The principal discussion was in regard to **the place of meeting in 1929.** It was unanimously **voted** by the Committee that the invitation of the German delegation be accepted, and that the meeting be held in Germany, the place to be determined through conference with the German leaders. By general agreement the first week in September was fixed as the most appropriate time for the meeting. The place and exact date is to be left for further conference between the officers and the officials of the German Church Federation.

Professor Monod suggested that at the Annual Meeting it would be well if there could be serious consideration given to some great subjects, in addition to transacting the business necessary for the enterprise.

It was agreed to suggest that one week be given to the work of the Committee hereafter, two days to be reserved for the Executive Committee, and four days for the work of the Continuation Committee.

Dr. Thélin suggested that it would be advisable to put more time and attention on the devotional side of the work, and the Secretariat was instructed to consider this proposal and make arrangements accordingly for the future.

In the interests of efficiency and to save the time of the members it was **voted** that the Commissions be requested to send their completed reports to the General Secretary not later than six weeks prior to the meeting of the Committee each year. These reports should be given at this time in as much detail as possible, and should be translated into three languages so that they could be sent out to the members of the Committee before they actually come together to discuss the business of the meeting. Dr. Garvie called attention to the enormous amount of detail involved in the office in preparation for such a meeting as this, and the Secretary was instructed to convey the thanks of the Committee to Mr. Steele, Miss Johnson, and the others who have assisted so generously in making this meeting a success.

It was **voted** to adjourn.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Garvie.

HENRY A. ATKINSON,

General Secretary.

INSTITUTE COMMISSION.

"The Institute Commission decided at its meeting at Geneva to suggest to the Executive Committee that in future sessions of the Continuation Committee economic or social problems of international significance be brought to public discussion, and that the Commission be entrusted with the organization thereof.

"This suggestion is based on the presupposition that the internal deliberations of the Continuation Committee will, when the Institute is established, gradually occupy less time. Time could then probably be saved for entering into material discussions of tasks which stand at the centre of social-religious efforts. On the assumption that also in the future the meetings will be held in different places, a propaganda for the ideas of Stockholm on a large scale in a number of the large cities of Europe could thus be achieved with comparatively little trouble. And at the same time the Commission, and particularly the co-workers of the Institute, would thus be given important tasks or preparatory work, changing from year to year, and a rhythm in its work would be achieved. In many cases it would not be necessary to be satisfied merely with discussions ; resolutions prepared as a result of the work of the Institute and of the Conference of Experts (see motion of Dr. Tippy in this regard) could be adopted which might become highly important for the whole work of the Churches. Here likewise would be created an opportunity for the free activity of the numerous intellectual forces which are willing to work for the Stockholm Movement, and a possibility presented to the general public of co-operating in what has been prepared in the committees. In particular, Christian youth would be given the opportunity of growing into co-operation in social-religious work as a result of their intellectual experience of it."

Co-operation with Men of Science.

"The Commission of the Institute recommends, with approval of the Executive Committee, the study of the possibilities for co-operation within the general frame of the Social Institute of Life and Work with men of science in fields akin to the scope and work of the Institute.

"Behind this proposal lie considerations relating to direct and specific needs in connection with the work to be carried on by the Institute, and, in part, considerations of a general character. The development of modern culture and modern science has not infrequently taken on forms antagonistic to and incompatible with the principles taught by the Church and Christian religion. The Churches have thus been suffering from isolation and estrangement, in differing degrees, from the trend of what seemed to be, rightly or wrongly, the opinions and standards of enlightened reason and modern science. This isolation has its very obvious dangers for the Church, which are felt, perhaps, more acutely in disestablished Churches, but simply must not be accepted weakly by any of them. The life of the masses, and especially of labour, becomes more and more detached from the control of religious influences. This constitutes also a grave and imminent danger to moral culture and humanitarian work.

"An organic co-operation of Church and modern science to counteract these destructive influences seems to be within the interests of both.

"The Church has only very limited and inadequate means to meet the tremendous task involved for her in social reform. The Church can only hope to do effective work along this line if she endeavours not only to create a social consciousness, but definitely to enlist all men of goodwill in the highest efforts of co-ordinated social work. Such efforts, to be successful, demand both goodwill and accurate knowledge and balanced judgment. The Churches may well be expected to take the lead in effectively bringing together the streams of goodwill and wisdom that are similar in a way to what the Social Institute is expected to do.

"Economics and Sociology are the branches with which close co-operation is most immediately needed. The Institute can fulfil its task only when it succeeds in securing the interest and collaboration of economists and sociologists in all lands. But economics and sociology, of paramount importance as they are, do not represent the whole range of interests and possible collaboration which the Institute must strive to obtain. We are not interested only in the economic and social factors that determine the life of modern society, but in the human element that is right in the centre of it all. Human personality from the biological point of view is the domain of medicine. It is just as necessary to consider the social problems from the point of view of the medical man as from a minister's. The relations between the work of Inner Missions and medical work are intimate and of long standing; they must be taken over into the field of work of the Institute. The tremendous problems of the social treatment of the physically and mentally suffering, disabled, weak, or degenerate is a challenge to co-operative efforts, and no less so the complex questions relating to the modern sex problem. Modern hygienics and Christian morals present a common front in many respects. Work, physiology, and mental tests for professional fitness have a direct bearing on the labour question. The social and economic considerations must therefore be combined with the biological aspects of the problem to guide us in our work.

"Industrial life depends not only on the human element and economic factors, but on our knowledge of nature and on the development of the technical sciences. These must be taken into full account if we are not to be led by a wild desire for improving conditions rather than by actual knowledge of facts and a balanced judgment of possibilities. It is desirable therefore that the Institute be able to secure the co-operation of experts in these various fields, and that these men will exert their full personal influence to develop and strengthen the

social consciousness in the responsible leaders and co-workers in industrial enterprises, and those which aspire to responsible positions. That co-operation of specialists in psychology and pedagogy is indispensable to the Institute is so obvious as to need no further explanation.

"In view of such varied and perhaps diverging interests as represented by these various groups of scientists, it will be of paramount importance that the Institute and its Commission be guided by a clear vision of its fundamental aims and principles assuring the necessary unity for all these efforts, namely, to bring about and understand the reign of the spirit of Christ throughout the length and breadth of our social and industrial life.

"A considerable number of well-known scholars and specialists both in Germany and abroad, authorities in their respective fields, have already been approached with a view to such co-operation, and have given a favourable response.

"We would recommend co-operation by these men of science along the following lines:

(*a*) in the Review "Stockholm" and in the research work and lecture courses of the Institute;

(*b*) through active participation in the proposed arrangement of lectures on specific social problems in connection with the meetings of the Continuation Committee;

(*c*) by asking them to serve the Institute as correspondents—as members of the proposed yearly conference of experts—or, in special cases, of the Commission of the Institute;

(*d*) the various Churches and Church Federations will have to consider for themselves whether these specialists can and should be invited to take an active part in the social work of their Church, and how this best could be done. The social problems and the tasks of the Church have both a national and international aspect."

A Protestant Finance Association.

A further resolution, presented by Dr. Titius on the subject of "Protestant Finance Association," was adopted after some discussion :

"The Commission of the Institute submits to the Continuation Committee for consideration and action the project of an International Protestant Finance Association, worked out by the European Central Bureau for Church Relief Work, with a view to extending its scope to assist the Churches in their efforts to deal with the problem of Housing.

"The main facts which seem to call for such action are the following :—

(1) The European Central Bureau, in collaboration with a group of Christian bankers in Switzerland, has worked out a plan for an International Credit Association for Inter-Church Aid. This project has been dropped after very careful study in preference to the plan of an American loan and of an International Protestant Church Bank. Preparations for the establishment of a Credit Association are being completed now.

The project of an International Credit Association met with great interest when brought before the International Conference for Church Finance at Glasgow in June of this year. In Germany a group of church people has formed a Stock Company with a capital of £10,000 sterling to assist small wage earners with large families in securing mortgages.

(2) There seems to be no doubt that the project of the European Central Bureau and the Swiss bankers deserves not only the active interest on the part of individual Churches, but also that of the Continuation Committee of Life and Work. The objects which the projected Credit Association would serve in the first line are not exclusively ecclesiastical in nature, but also serving great enterprises of social relief, especially with Inner Missions, institutions and other agencies of the Churches. A task of the greatest social importance, but also of great moral and religious significance is the dealing with the

Housing problem. One of the principal causes of the present disintegration of the moral and spiritual life of an appalling number of families of the so-called lower classes of society is the housing misery. It is a duty both of the individual Christian and of the Churches to interest themselves and co-operate in the efforts to attack this great problem. If the Churches were able to take an effective part in these endeavours, it would mean at the same time a great step forward in the direction of bringing the broad masses now estranged from the Church to a realization of the significance and inherent strength of the Christian fellowship as represented by the Church.

(3) What the Churches and in particular the Life and Work Movement can do along this line may be summed up in the following points :—

1. To teach the Christian of every land that it is an enterprise of the highest Christian inspiration and spiritual significance to make funds available for the building of decent and sanitary homes, at rates that will enable the employees and small wage earners with large families to own a house without burdening his financial household with crushing obligations ;
2. To hold up to Christians blessed with great wealth the desirability of lending money for this purpose through appropriate channels and against good securities to agencies already in existence or to be created, in poorer countries, without giving the profit motive a primary consideration ;
3. To ask the Churches to consider whether business people of their constituency could not be induced to make a determined effort to form similar agencies on a local and national basis, which might then be co-ordinated also for international action ;
4. To consider whether the European Central Bureau might not be brought into a closer and more organic relationship than that which exists already with the Geneva Social Institute.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIAL INSTITUTE.

I. Introduction.

The memorandum which follows is the outcome of many conferences with friends of the Social Institute, and while it is presented as a joint statement by the two signers, it has been gone over carefully in conference with Drs. Keller and Thélin, and embodies suggestions made by Dr. Titius, Chairman of the Commission of the Institute, and other correspondents.

A Catholic paper has recently said that the future of Stockholm will depend upon the success of the Institute at Geneva. A partial success or an organization largely detached from the life and work of the Churches would be equivalent to failure. The next half-dozen years will determine whether it can succeed or must relatively fail. The Institute is so necessary to understanding and co-operation between the Churches of the several lands, and to the value of the Church for social welfare, that whatever efforts and sacrifices are needed to insure its success should be freely undertaken. The recommendations which follow have these facts in mind, and are designed to strengthen the Social Institute and Bureau of Research, and to link it strongly with the agencies of the Churches responsible for research and social action.

The prospects for the success of the Institute are the greater because of the accomplishments of the first three difficult years since the Stockholm Conference. The office has been firmly established at Geneva under a competent staff. "Stockholm" and the "Bulletin of Life and Work" have been founded, and have taken their place as publications of high grade. The contributors to "Stockholm" comprise a list of eminent specialists. A large number of correspondents of the Social Institute have been secured at great pains in the various countries. The General Secretary has assem-

bled extensive information concerning the social work of the Churches in the different countries, which has been of practical value to the Institute and to its constituent Churches. Those who understand the difficulty of such organization will appreciate the magnitude of what has been done, and the devotion and skill of the General Secretary and his associates.

Fortunately for the future of the Institute and for co-operation in the social work of the Churches in the home and mission fields, the conference held in Geneva on June 6th–7th worked out a plan, in principle, for collaboration between the Institute and the new Research Bureau, which the International Missionary Council at its meeting in Jerusalem decided to establish. The plan to which reference is made in the report of the General Secretary provides in substance for independent staffs under control of their own councils, but with a common suite of offices at Geneva, a common use of the Bulletin of Life and Work, and frequent conferences between the two research staffs, and between the higher executives and commissions of the two organizations. The arrangement, although general and tentative in character, allows for the necessary independence of the missionary work, but provides also for such closer unity as experience may show to be desirable, and for the growing co-operation between the home and mission fields which must come in the near future. While the arrangement requires the confirmation of the two judicatories to become operative, it is so reasonable and desirable that there seems little doubt of its final realization. The future of the relationship will depend largely upon the strength of the research organization set up by the Social Institute.

It is hoped that members of the Missionary research staff will contribute to the review "Stockholm," so as to familiarise the readers of this review with the major aspects of the social problem in the mission field.

The success of the Social Institute and Bureau of Research now seems to depend largely upon four factors :—

First. Upon a method by which the Social Institute and Bureau of Research can be brought into permanent relations with the departments and federations of the

Churches in the several countries which are responsible for research and for relations to industry and labour.

Second. Upon a workable plan for a proper relationship between research and social action, and upon developing a strong and effective department of Social Action.

Third. Upon the organization of the Institute's Bureau of Research.

Fourth. Upon an adequate budget.

II.—Organization.

(*a*) The Commission of the Institute should be made representative of the following groups, with emphasis upon the second :—

(1) The Stockholm Executive Committee.

(2) The social and research services of the different Churches.

(3) Independent national and international religious institutions.

(*b*) The small Executive Committee appointed by the Commission of the Institute should be composed mainly of persons experienced in research and social work.

(*c*) In order to relate the Institute directly to the departments of the Churches responsible for research and relations to industry and labour, and in order to relate research to social education and other forms of social action, it is recommended that *a conference of the responsible leaders of the Churches*, and of other religious social organizations in these fields, and men and women of the social sciences, shall be held annually as a regular feature of the programme of the Social Institute and Bureau of Research. It might be convened co-incident with a meeting of the Commission of the Institute, and might with advantage immediately precede the annual meeting of the Continuation Committee. It should include the executive and research experts of free religious organizations, such, for example, in the United States as the Christian Associations, the Inquiry, the Fellowship for a Christian Social Order, and the Institute for Social and Religious Research; and corre-

spondingly in other countries. The conference, because of the difficulty of its problems, needs to meet for the greater part of a week, and the discussions might be grouped about projects for research and common effort. The Conference need not be large, since it would be representative, and since most representatives must come considerable distances at the cost of their organizations.

In order to give this conference significance, and to assure the vigorous support of the Institute by the social departments at home, which are in a position to make studies and undertake social education and social projects and have resources to make appropriations, it is recommended:

First. That this conference be given authority to discuss and to recommend to the Commission of the Institute research studies to be undertaken by the Bureau of Research and its collaborators;

Second. That this conference be recognized as an agency of the Social Institute for the consideration by these departmcnts of the Churches and the Social Institute itself of practical policies and common efforts in relation to industry and labour;

Third. That the conference, when it is made effective, be given authority thereafter to nominate to the Commission of the Institute the representatives under 2 and 3. (see above)

III. Department of Research.

(*a*) **Technical Secretary.**—Following the recommendations of the Commission of the Institute at its London meeting in the spring of 1926, the research staff, to enter upon effective work, should be composed of at least five trained research workers, one from each of the sections or countries of Life and Work.

The Bureau of Research should have a technical Secretary of Research, working next the General Secretary, and elected by the Commission of the Institute for an initial term of at least three years.

(*b*) **Collaborators.**—The plan of research collaboration initiated by the German Church Federation, which it seems probable may be adopted by Great Britain, seems the most practical method to be followed at the

present time. It provides for a collaborator financed by his own country, who works part of the year at Geneva and part of the year at home. At Geneva he will join in common work. In his own country he will carry out studies agreed upon at Geneva, and may direct such special studies as may be desired by the Churches of his own land. The same method might be followed by the other Churches or Sections represented in Stockholm. It seems important to secure a collaborator from the countries or Sections which may not be in a position to finance a collaborator, and if necessary an effort should be made to secure special funds to make this possible. The correspondents, while unsalaried and giving less time than the collaborators, will yet have an important place in securing informations and in the relations of the Institute to their own Churches.

While it is impossible to assure what the United States will do until there has been opportunity to present the matter, it seems probable that a whole time research worker will be provided, and that he will reside permanently in Geneva.

(*c*) **Programme of Research.**—We should all agree that the determination and undertaking of the first study in original research is a matter of great importance, since a successful study having practical value will largely determine the standing of the Institute. Its initiation should not be delayed longer than is necessary, but at the same time it should not be hurried.

(*d*) **Suggested Research Studies.**—As yet there has been little conference on research projects. The following projects have been suggested, and are given here not for discussion or action, but as illustrations of what might be undertaken :—

(1) A study of the present depressed condition in most countries of the coal industry ; its causes, social and moral effects, and possible solutions.

(2) A study of unemployment ; to include an apparently rising curve of production coincident with a descending curve of employment in basic industries in certain countries ; cyclical unemployment, labour exchanges, unemployment insurance, the relation of

unemployment to leisure time problems, and the spiritual effects of unemployment.

(3) A study in the mind and attitudes of Labour and Capital towards religion, and the teaching and work of the Churches; and the reasons for these attitudes.

(4) A study of the trends and extent of co-operation between employers and workpeople in the several countries.

(5) Another suggestion is that the Social Institute should base its studies and work on the message and committee reports of Stockholm. Through the medium of the social services of the Churches it should determine point by point the situation in each country, and the extent of the effort which the churches may successfully undertake. The Institute should also keep track of the studies and inquiries carried out by the great international institutions, official and unofficial, and consider how it can supplement them from the moral and spiritual point of view.

(6) A final suggestion is that a study be undertaken of the effect of the war debts of the countries of Europe, and of subsequent international debt arrangements, upon industrial prosperity and conditions of life of the workpeople of Europe.

(*e*) **The Research "Bulletin."**—The preparation of the Bulletin of Life and Work is a continuous research task of great importance, since it aims to keep the Churches of each land informed of the work of Stockholm, of social developments in other lands and of what is being done by other national and international agencies, such as the International Labour Office. Nobody can go about in the different countries without realizing how little we really know about each other, and how important a better understanding of these social backgrounds is to effective co-operation. The preparation of the Bulletin is a form of publicity based upon secondary research, since it involves technical knowledge of social work and technical judgment as to values.

(*f*) **Original and Secondary Research.**—A

distinction should possibly be made between original and secondary research. The former has to do with the original assembling and study of facts in sufficient number and of sufficient significance to justify general conclusions, or to be a trustworthy guide to policies. The second assembles and digests informational material, especially studies by other agencies, accredits them to its constituency, and condenses their findings for informational and practical uses. The Bureau of Research will need to make both kinds of studies, but it can make large use of the reports of research foundations, governments, the Labour Office, labour research, and industrial research.

(*g*) **Determination of the First Research Project.**—It is recommended that the Commission of the Institute shall, after consultation with persons of experience in research, and with social service and research organizations in the several countries, proceed to formulate a policy and plans for a first study.

IV. Budget.

There remains the problem of the Budget. Research is necessarily costly. The present budget of 41,800 Swiss francs, we should all agree, is inadequate to the successful operation of the Social Institute. But of even this amount slightly over one-half had been received the first of August, when the fiscal year was within a month of its end, and the amounts which were received came in at irregular intervals. There being no arrangement for credit at the bank of the Institute, the General Secretary has been obliged at times to draw upon his private funds to meet the salaries of members of his staff. This is an impossible situation, which, if continued, will discredit the organization and at the same time the Churches which comprise the Stockholm organization.

It seems clear, therefore, that the matter of first importance in point of time is an immediate financing of the Institute, and to an amount sufficient to make possible its proper development. Surely the great Communions interested in Stockholm can raise the comparatively small amount needed. The situation is humiliating from the point of view of a world which looks on, and

probably it is true that the amount of money which can be raised is a rough measure of the interest and concern of the Churches.

(*a*) **Concrete Suggestions.**—The following suggestions in Budget are offered for consideration :—

(1) That a credit of 10,000 Swiss francs be established at an early date at the Geneva bank of the Institute to meet salaries at regular intervals, to pay bills which would otherwise run too long, and to take advantage of discounts.

(2) That the budget of the Institute be made a matter of first concern, so as to assure its security. We think that the problem of finance should receive major consideration at this session of the Committee at Prague.

(3) We suggest that in addition to contributions from the co-operating Sections as now constituted, the social and research departments of the several countries which have an especial interest in the Social Institute shall be asked to make an appropriation, however small, to the Institute ; and that the policy of each Section or country financing its own collaborator be adhered to. These collaborators thus financed will be the equivalent of a much larger staff budget, and will create a much more extensive organization, and at the same time will operate to tie the social services of the several countries to the Institute.

(4) As a final suggestion we recommend that a determined effort be made to raise the budget by the 1st of December, 1928, and not later than the 31st of December, 1928. Such campaigns when allowed to drag are disappointing. If the financing is to succeed within the time mentioned, or fairly early in the fiscal year, it can only be if the effort is organised at once and begun at the earliest possible date after the present meeting of the Continuation Committee.

(Signed) Worth M. Tippy.
(Signed) Hans Schönfeld.

Geneva, *August* 18, 1928.

YOUTH COMMISSION.

The Youth Commission during the year has given a good deal of its energy in preparing a report upon the life of youth in the world to-day, and an estimate of some of the demands that this situation makes upon the Churches to-day. No attempt has been made at world statistical estimates of numbers, etc., but rather at an understanding of the forces that play upon the life of youth to-day, the resultant attitudes in the new generation, and the responsibility and opportunity thus created for the Churches.

If Christianity is to be presented to youth to-day in terms at once true to our faith and entirely real and convincing for the new generation, certain fundamental processes both should and can be at once taken in hand. Ultimately the process is one of creative interpretation—interpretation at once of the subject matter of the faith and of its meaning for the world in which youth is now living.

The Youth Commission has decided to proceed with efforts in this direction, which will include the following :—

(*a*) The interpretation to youth of the bearing of science and philosophy upon religion is no longer in accordance with present-day tendencies. In our different lands there are men who have thought their way through the newer reconciliation of science to religion. To bring these men together with others who are writing for and teaching youth with a view to preparing material for youth, and to place that material for adaptation and translation in the hands of publishers and of leaders of many countries, might well have a wide-spread influence.

(*b*) The Churches themselves in their different national areas are already doing much to reach youth. An international interchange among them of knowledge of the best and most fruitful experiments would be of high value. The Bulletin and

the magazine "Stockholm" can help considerably in this matter.

(*c*) In a number of lands the technique or programme of Christian work in its approach to youth in particular is in early stages of development. The experience of a number of Church youth organizations and others like the World Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s, Y.W.C.A.'s, and the World Student Christian Federation, if placed at the disposal of the Churches to organize in particular some Area Conferences in lands where youth work is not known, would at once bring inspiration and training. The Commission has in mind the possibility of initiating some plan of this kind in South Eastern Europe at a time and place near to the meeting of the Continuation Committee at Athens.

(*d*) The success that has met the organization of Christian International Camps in the last four years, in particular by the World's Alliance of Y.M.C.A.'s, suggests the possibility of Stockholm Youth Camps, to which the Churches of different countries would be invited to send chosen individuals likely to carry back into their own Church a spirit of revival and of Christian International understanding.

(*e*) All of these undertakings, as well as other considerations, call for the preparation of literature that will interpret to youth Christian life and work on lines indicated in the Stockholm Message. The Commission would also look to the Press Commission for special help in framing and communicating material suitable for youth.

(*f*) The fact that the subject of world-peace is integral to the ideals of "Stockholm" leads to the conclusion that in some of the above projects co-operation with the newly constituted Youth Commission of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship through the Churches must be undertaken.

The Commission is grateful to the Continuation Committee for having allowed it to extend hospitality to a group of six representatives of the younger genera-

tion to attend these meetings, representatives from Japan, Denmark, Roumania, Germany and Great Britain. They hope that this may be one of numerous methods of bringing youth into the counsels of the Continuation Committee for the work of interpreting the life and work of Christianity to wider fields of youth.

In order to develop a more thorough contact with youth the Youth Commission wishes to develop the considerable group of correspondents with which it is already in relationship into a Council with some national groups, related to the Youth Commission which would remain in its present position.

Owing to the increasing pressure of responsibilities in relation to literature, Mr. Basil Mathews tenders his resignation as Chairman of the Youth Commission. The Commission recommends that his resignation be accepted, but that he be invited to remain a member. They recommend that Miss Lucy Gardner be elected Chairman, a position that she would be ready to accept on condition that the Commission at an early date search for a young Chairman ; and they elect Dr. Visser 't Hooft, of Holland and Geneva, as their Secretary, with Mr. W. Van Kirk, of the United States of America, as Secretary—adjoint

THE COMMISSION FOR CO-OPERATION AMONG THEOLOGIANS.

Immediately after the meeting of the Continuation Committee in Winchester in 1927, most of the members of our Commission came together as delegates to the Faith and Order Conference in Lausanne. Of the 44 members of the Commission, 25 collaborated at Lausanne (several in very responsible positions). And so it may be said that the Commission, through the medium of its members, promoted the very close relation which, although not officially established, actually exists between the Life and Work and Faith and Order Movements by means of fraternal personal co-operation. For

example, 16 members of our Commission have been elected to the Continuation Committee of Lausanne.

At Lausanne our Commission held a special meeting and co-opted a number of, mostly younger, theologians.

We also discussed thoroughly the "Œcumenical Book of Testimonies," planned as a joint work of the Commission. It was agreed, first of all, to satisfy the urgent need of an "Œcumenical Psalter." As a companion to the excellent Hymn Book of Stockholm, "Communio," a concise Brevier, suitable for our larger and smaller conferences and also for personal use, is to be prepared, in which the most precious prayers of the Ecclesia orans of all peoples and of all centuries, with voices from our own movement, shall be joined in a choir of worship, of praise, of prayer and intercession. The preparation has been entrusted to Professor Gustaf Aulén (Lund) and a small sub-commission to be formed by him. In Lausanne we also discussed the circular letter from our Commission to all Theological Faculties and Seminaries proposed by Prof. Wilfred Monod at Winchester. In the early part of 1928 we carried this plan into effect, in order, by so doing, to make the first beginnings of a network of relations between the theological colleges of Christendom. We sent to all non-Roman Catholic Faculties and Seminaries known to us in the Christian world a circular letter, in which we outlined the task of our Commission as follows :—

"It is the task of the Commission to promote, as far as possible, interdenominational co-operation among professors of theology :—

"1. By undertaking or arranging technical investigations of every kind.

"2. By opening up, either personally or by correspondence, relations between professors of theology.

"3. By promoting study-journeys of professors and students who desire to continue their studies outside their own country.

"4. By arranging lectures by visiting professors, and also exchange lectures.

"5. By organising theological conferences, at

which representatives of different Churches and peoples, by thorough discussion of important questions, learn to know each other both personally and theologically, and seek to help each other by fraternal exchange of ideas.

"6. By preparing literature calculated to give expression to the unity of Christendom in Christ."

Moreover, an active correspondence has also been begun with Roman Catholic theologians of different countries; this was further enlivened by the international church-political discussion following upon the Papal Encyclica "Mortalium animos." Our observations show that the interest taken by Roman Catholic circles in our movement is by no means small, and it appeared to us to be a natural duty to provide these circles especially with reliable information. Such service was then willingly returned by similar assistance.

The personal exchange with the Orthodox Churches so satisfactorily and fruitfully begun was gratefully continued this year. In this connection special reference must be made to the work of our member, Dr. Karl Beth (Vienna), during the winter of 1927/28, on the occasion of an extended study-journey to the Balkan countries, Egypt, Palestine and Syria, made on behalf of our Commission.

The President of the Commission was himself able, on his way home from the excavations at Ephesus, to visit the Œcumenical Patriarch in Constantinople, and giving him information with regard to our work, which he received with visible and kindly interest. Professor Deissmann had then, in Sofia, a brief but cordial meeting with the Archbishop and Metropolitan Stefan of Sofia, and our member Professor Zankow (whose lectures at the University of Berlin on the Orthodox Christianity of the East, mentioned in the last report, have in the meantime been published by the "Furche-Verlag," Berlin). Finally, on the way home from a cycle of lectures in Upsala, our member, Bishop Iriney, of Novi-Sad, on the invitation of the Theological Faculty and the World

Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches, was kind enough to deliver in the University of Berlin before a large audience a lecture on the church life of his native country. Professor Deissmann had had the privilege of greeting him beforehand, and took the chair at the interesting discussion which followed.

Of special significance appears to me to be the Paris Theologians' Conference, closely linked with these relations between Orient and Occident, which our member, Professor Wilfred Monod, at my request, called together on the 8th June, 1928. It met under his Chairmanship and was attended by French, Russian Orthodox theologians and a Lutheran professor of Theology from Upsala. The Conference gladly took its stand upon the "Message of the Church to the World: the Gospel" formulated at the World Conference of Lausanne. It issued a warm declaration of assent to the above mentioned circular letter to the Theological Faculties, occupied itself then with the Encyclica "Mortalium animos," and resolved to repeat its meeting periodically with the particular object of consulting with regard to the declaration formulated by the Lausanne World Conference: "Un excellent esprit a regné dans la réunion. Cette rencontre, dans la cordiale et parfaite simplicité, s'est montré très efficace au service de notre idéal."

The second meeting decided upon by the participants at the "First British-German Theologians' Conference" convoked by Dean Bell at Canterbury in 1927 took place as the "Second British-German Theologians' Conference" during the week from 11th to 17th August on the Wartburg über Eisenach. Our lodging was at the Wartburg Hotel, our place of devotion the Wartburg chapel, our theme, Christology.

A newcomer was Professor D. Gustav Aulén (University of Lund) who also had consultations with the Chairman with regard to the organization of a similar conference in Northern Europe and the prayer book above-mentioned. We had the privilege of welcoming as guests Archbishop D. Dr. Nathan Söderblom and Dr. Reichardt, who conducted the opening service, and with his wife received us most hospitably in his house;

also Pastor D. Paul Le Seur, and Kirchenrat Professor D. Saupe. The undersigned was the Chairman of the Conference.

The Commission has this year also actively co-operated with the Central Church Relief Bureau under the direction of our member, Dr. Adolf Keller. From an exact knowledge of the situation I can say that this Central Bureau is worthy of every possible support.

The Commission greets as a very gratifying echo from the younger generation the dedication to our Theologian's Commission of his latest work "Täufer, Jesus, Urgemeinde," by Privatdozent Lic. Michaelis.

Mention cannot be made in this report of the very numerous cases of consultation, personally and by letter, between colleagues and students of different countries and churches during the past year.

D. Adolf Deissmann,
Chairman of the Commission.

INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN PRESS COMMISSION.

1. The Commission held three sessions. A session which took place at *Winchester* during the conference of the Continuation Committee of Stockholm deliberated the first time the plan of a great manifestation with the theme, "The Apostolate of the Press," which had to be arranged on the occasion of the Cologne Press Exhibition, 1928.

A second session following soon afterwards at *Lausanne*, the 10th of August, 1927, approved the *basis of a working programme for the Commission*, and resolved to convoke for the next spring the continental members of the Commission to a session, in order to prepare the exhibition at Cologne.

This session, which took place at Geneva, February 8th, 1928, agreed with the arrangement of a special Christian department in the Cologne Press Exhibition, and sketched the programme of a first *International*

Christian Press Conference at Cologne for the month of August, 1928.

2. National associations of the editors and of the Christian newspapers are essential for a successful collaboration of the religious press. The Commission has come into contact with the national associations, and has caused the creation of national press associations in the countries where such did not yet exist.

There are to be added to the associations already existing in Germany, America, England and Sweden, the following :—

Oesterreichischer Evang. Pressverband, Vienna, 1925.
Le Syndicat de la Presse Protestante, Paris, 1926.
Ungarischer Reform. Pressedienst, Budapest, 1927.
Schweizerischer Evang. Pressedienst, Zürich, 1927.

3. The preparatory work which was necessary for participation of the œcumenic press at the *International Press Exhibition* (compare the Geneva session) required much expense of time and energy. But the trouble was rewarded in a double way.

First: by the rich materials of religious literature, contributed by 24 countries of the World Conference at Stockholm (periodicals, religious pamphlets and placards, œcumenic book literature), which offered for the first time to the world a very rich picture of the importance and manifoldness of the religious literature, advancing mutual knowledge, in an impressive view of it as a whole.

Secondly: By the great number of personal conferences between editors and publishers of the different countries, following out of the comprehensive correspondence, connected with the preparatory work. Not counting 2282 multiplied letters, the receipt and issue of personal letters at the International Press Committee was 1058 between January 1st and June 30th, 1928, and this is reported, not to boast with statistics but to show that these numbers mean just so many living bands of participation and agreement. To keep them firm and to tie them closer will be a promising problem for the Christian Press Commission.

4. The first *Christian Press Conference*, arranged by the Commission, which took place at Cologne from August 19th till August 21st, 1928, holds out special hopes for the future.

For the first time Christian editors from 17 countries shook hands with one another in a brotherly contact, and joined in an expression of their opinion about aim and methods of their common work.

There has been considered the *problem of the world press* and "Religious Press and Œcumenic Movement." After the president, D. Hinderer, the following gave reports: Rev. Müller, Zurich, M. Peet, London, M. Frederic Lynch, New York, Prof. Alivisatos, Athens, D. Hooijkas, Rotterdam, and Prof. Deissmann, Archbishop D. Söderblom, and Dr. Slotemaker de Bruyne about "The Apostolate of the Press" in a public meeting in the large hall of the exhibition.

The Conference embodied the result of its transactions in an unanimously-approved declaration, as follows:—

"Having heard the different speakers who gave us the results of their research and experience with regard to the responsibility of the Christian press, we think that it is of great importance for the Church and its Evangelistic and Missionary enterprises that other international conferences of the Christian Press will follow.

The Conference asks the International Press Commission to take the matter in hand and support it. It wishes to send a special appeal to the Church leaders in the various countries to help those doing practical press work for the Churches and their organizations, so that their work may find furtherance from the authorities of the Churches.

Other ends to be realised in the near future are: the preparation of smaller conferences which shall be attended by delegates from neighbouring countries, the promotion of travels for information and study, the establishment of centres of Christian press work.

The Conference asks the International Christian Press Commission to find the best ways to further these ends and to take the first necessary steps.

5. The arrangement of an International Report

Service about the œcumenical movement will be one of the next problems of the Christian Press Commission. Already such news was meditated by the Commission in a series of important occasions, e.g. the introduction of the œcumenical periodical "Stockholm," the Papal encyclical "Mortalium animos," the International Press Conference.

Furthermore, using this valuable basis, the first steps have been taken by the arrangement of a *Record of Œcumenic Periodicals* and of an *Œcumenic Library*, which offer to the work of the Christian Press Commission the necessary materials for information, and study.

In a collection of clippings there will be gathered the most important voices of the international religious press to the œcumenic movement and to its work.

In its session of September 1, 1928, held at Prague, the Commission considered the above-mentioned resolution of Cologne, and decided to convoke for the next year several regional conferences, e.g. a northern one in addition to the Lutheran World Conference at Copenhagen, and an orthodox one in addition to the Athens Assemblance of the Continuation Committee of Stockholm.

In order to break a way for the International News Service the arrangement of four centres in the four chief sections of the Stockholm Conference is considered, namely, in America, in England, in the Orthodox World, and at the residence of the Christian Press Commission.

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